The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904. NO. 19

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Just received a car load of ice. J. B. McClain.

—Huntingdon will have a street carnival from August 1 to 6.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—J. W. Wright, of Henderson township, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Fresh meat, old meats—city cured—for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—C. H. Clark is having some improvements made to his property on Main street.

—Albert Quarry wife and daughter, of Beech Run, were Sunday visitors at B. B. Shore's.

—Mrs. Henry Truax and daughter, of Trenton, N. J., are guests of R. C. Fields and wife.

—Gentry Bros.' famous dog and pony show will exhibit in Altoona Friday, July 29th.

—The Mapleton cornet band will hold a cake walk Saturday evening at Riverside park.

—Miss Ethel Wood returned home Friday from a protracted visit to friends at Harrisburg.

—Mrs. Bruce Smith and children, of Altoona, visited among friends in this place last week.

—Edward Bailey on Monday moved from Ridge street to rooms in west end of the Juniata home.

—A. Loy Rex returned home Saturday from a ten days' visit among friends and relatives in Altoona.

—Allison Heeter, of Altoona, was the guest of friends and former neighbors in Mapleton last Friday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Chilcote, of Huntingdon, were guests of friends in Mapleton over Sunday.

—Frank Hill, wife and child, of Mount Union, were guests of Mrs. Hill's parents in Mapleton over Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Roupe, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors at the home of David Long on railroad street.

—Mrs. Steward Hertzler, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday and Monday with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. O. S. Lewis, of Tyrone, visited her friend, Miss Laura M. Edgein, in Mapleton Monday and Tuesday.

—Mrs. J. A. Cook and Miss Ada Spangler, of Cassville, were guests of G. D. Wood and wife in this place Monday evening.

—Mrs. Laura Roberts and Miss Myrtle Madden, of Mount Union were guests of B. B. Shore's family in Mapleton Saturday.

—Golden Link flour, $1.55; Rising Sun flour, clean western spring wheat, $1.40. Every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Emaline Whitney, of Shirleysburg, visited her sister, Mrs. Rachel Wright, several days during the past week.

—J. B. Shuman, of State College formerly of Cassville, was circulating among friends in Mapleton Thursday and Friday.

—Miss Laura M. Edgein, who has not been enjoying good health, spent last week at the home of her brother east of Mount Union.

—Benjamin Summers, wife and daughter, of Huntingdon, were guests of Edward Buchanan's family in Mapleton Sunday afternoon.

—Just received 50 dozen standard tomatoes, packed from red, ripe fruit where grown. Extra large cans, 3 for 25c. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Robert Turnbaugh, of Girard College, Philadelphia, arrived in Mapleton Saturday afternoon and will spend a six-weeks vacation with his mother here.

—L. L. Parker, foreman of the ITEM office, departed yesterday for Hyndman where he will have charge of the BULLETIN office for a couple of weeks.

—Mrs. C. F. York, of Warriorsmark, was the guest of her friend, Mrs. Dr. Spangler over Sunday. She made many friends during her visit to Mapleton.

—Simon Hoover, wife and child, of Braddock, are visiting among friends in and about Mapleton. Mrs. Hoover was formerly Miss Agnes Nupper, of this place.

—We are headquarters for cakes. Ginger Snaps and Lemon Squares, 7c per pound; good mixed cakes, 10c per pound; Fig bars, 12c per pound. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Try our full cream cheese, bought direct from factory; selling 20 to 25 per cent. less than some of our competitors. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green died last Wednesday evening and on Thursday the remains were taken to Saltillo and interred in the cemetery at that place.

—Mrs. Isaac Miller and child, of Kipple, is spending some time with friends in Hare's valley. She has been in poor health and thinks the visit will do her good.

—The first annual Huntingdon county Sabbath school institute of district No. 4 will be held in the Presbyterian church, Huntingdon, Wednesday and Thursday, August 3d and 4th.

—Rev. George E. King, of Mount Union, will preach in the Mapleton M. E. church next Sunday evening at which time the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

—Anderson Wagner who had been employed on the stone work of the new county bridge at Shoenberger, returned home last Thursday. He has been in ill health during the past week.

—Mrs. Mary Lynn, of Hare's valley, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Retta, left Friday to visit her son, Ellis, at Jeannette, Westmoreland county, and also friends at East Pittsburg.

—W. G. Taylor, one of Cass township's progressive farmers yerterday presented the ITEM force with some fine specimens of his early apple crop, for which the boys return their many thanks.

—Robert Smith, of Altoona, spent a couple days of the past week with his wife and child at Calvin. The latter have been visiting friends in Trough Creek valley for some time past.

—Frank O'Connor and wife spent a few days of the past week at Cumberland, Maryland, and Berkley Springs, West Virginia. Mr. O'Connor has some business interests at the latter place.

—The Bloomfield *Times* will change ownership August 1st. William C. Lebo, who has been foreman of the office for several years, has purchased the plant. Frank Mortimer is the retiring editor.

—Charles W. Swope, Newton Brown and Joseph Berry last Thursday started with two teams for Cook's Mills, Bedford county. It was a long drive but they reached their destination in a little more than two days.

—The Huntingdon *Monitor* resumed publication last Thursday after a suspension of five months. The paper will be published by The Monitor Company, with J. C. Dimm as editor and manager. We wish the paper success.

—The Baptist congregation, of Mount Union, are building a new house of worship using concrete brick made from limestone screenings. The Lutherans of the same place, will break ground for a new church edifice in a few days.

—A young lady applicant for a school was asked the question: "What is your position on whipping children?" And her answer was: "My usual position is on a chair, with the child held firmly across my knee, face downward." She got the school.

—It pays to trade with Shapiro Bros., the bargain merchants. Their stock of merchandise is large and complete and new goods are arriving daily. They pay highest prices for country produce. Visit their store and be convinced of the bargains they offer.

—The County Commissioners are now repainting the iron bridges in Huntingdon county which is certainly a good move in that way. G. L. McElwain, of Oneida township, is painting the one above Mill Creek, over the Juniata river and will complete it in a day or so.

—Rev. C. T. Tiffany, a member of the Wyoming conference of the M. E. church, stationed at Cambor, New York, died last week and the remains were brought to Huntingdon where they were interred Friday. The deceased was a son-in-law of J. W. Kauffman, a prominent citizen of Huntingdon.

—Jacob Dyer, the wealthy bank president of Elizabethtown, who died recently, left a peculiar will. One of its most important stipulations is as follows: "I demand of my executors that they settle my estate themselves and not use or spend any money with any lawyer or attorney or in any of the county offices at Lancaster except the Register's, only to prove my will." The estate is estimated at $300,000 and is divided between his two children and the children of a third daughter.

—Gideon C. Miller, of Meade, Nebraska, formerly of Mapleton, who for the past two months had been at New Oxford, Pennsylvania, for treatment for cancer, arrived in Mapleton last Friday and will remain some time with friends in this vicinity. The treatment which he has undergone has improved his condition but he entertains but little hope of permanent cure.

—The stewards of the Juniata district of the Methodist Episcopal church held their annual meeting in the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, Monday, July 18th, at which time it was decided to make the presiding elder's salary 8½ per cent. of the ministers' salaries of the district, which will be about $2500. Kennedy M. King was made conference steward. The twelve stewards present were dined by Dr. Evans at the Leister House.

—A Lewistown young woman went to Altoona Monday of last week to meet her lover at the station and to be married in that city. The young man did not put in an appearance and the girl being without funds a charity ticket was given her and she was sent back to Lewistown on Atlantic express. The man had been staying at Roaring Spring sanitarium but a call over the 'phone elicited the fact that he had left that place the night before. The girl wept bitterly when she realized that she had been jilted.

—Three hundred and forty three cherry pits have been removed from the stomach of the 18-months-old child of Obedian Michael, of Summer Hill, Columbia county, by Dr. Reagan, of Bloomsburg, and the little girl is recovering. This is one of the most remarkable cases on record. The parents believe the child found a basket of cherries and ate them before she was discovered. The cherry pits filled a good sized olive bottle. Two operations were performed, 200 pits being removed the first time and 143 the second.

—Rev. I. H. Albright, pastor of Salem United Brethren in Christ Church, of Lebanon, who recently extended an invitation to shirt waist men to attend the Sunday church service, July 17th, preached in his shirt sleeves. Rev. Albright believes it is no sin to pronounce the gospel while coatless and the members of his congregation indorse his plan of enjoying solid comfort while attending service. The men now come to church coatless and the women without hats. The members of the mixed choir have also adopted the dress reform.

—Six fruitless ballots were taken by the Republican conferees of the Thirty-third senatorial district at a meeting at Harrisburg Friday after which it was decided to meet in Harrisburg again on August 12. On the last ballot the Franklin conferees voted for Senator Alexander Stewart and those from Huntingdon county for Allen S. Welch. Mr. Welch's proposition to hold the next meeting at Bedford and to refer the contest to Senator Penrose as republican state chairman for a decision were rejected by the Franklin county men.

Mrs. Barbra Hampson.

Mrs. Barbra Hampson died at her home in Three Springs Sunday, July 24, 1904, after an illness of three weeks, aged 72 years and 13 days.

Mrs. Hampson had been in poor health for some time, but was still able to perform her household duties and circulate among her friends and her illness was very sudden. The way in which her friends cared for her gave evidence of the high esteem in which she was held. Mrs. Hampson was twice married, her late husband having preceded her to the grave about eight years ago, also two daughters. She is survived by five sons—Bouse, of Seattle, Washington; Oliver, John and Harry, of Portland, Oregon, and Wilson of Three Springs. Only one son was present to follow "mother" to her last resting place. Mrs. Hampson was a faithful member of the M. E. church of Three Springs for forty years and when she was able was always at church. The writer does not know that she had an enemy for she was always the same to every one and when she realized that the end was near was perfectly resigned to the will of her God.

Funeral services were conducted at 2 o'clock Monday in the M. E. church by her pastor, Rev. H. K. Ash, assisted by Rev. G. W. Eminhizer, after which she was laid to rest beside her husband and two daughters in the cemetery at Three Springs.

The day will soon come,
When we'll all gather home,
As pilgrims no more we shall roam;
Ah, whom shall we see?
And what joy it will be
To meet with the dear ones at home.

—B.

How to Make Roads.

BY WILLIAM REED, of Huntingdon.

We believe the feeling of gratification and satisfaction is very general in view of the fact that throughout our state the question of better roads is prominently being advanced to the front. Possibly there has been more money spent on the repair of roads, with less permanent and good results, than in any other enterprise with which we are acquainted. In a large measure roadmaking seems to be a neglected art; while there has been marked and wonderful advancements in nearly all other lines for the convenience, comfort and benefit of mankind, roadmaking has not kept pace and is far behind other improvements. Yet what is more used by the great army of mankind than roads? Roadmaking seems to be little understood, or if otherwise, then there has been too little attention given the subject. Nearly every person who has given the matter any attention, has his own ideas, or different ideas in the construction of roads.

A legislator once presented a bill for consideration to the body with whom he was associated, relating to hogs, and among other bright things he said on the subject, made mention of the fact that he was raised among them. The writer will not attempt to make so broad a claim as this, regarding roadmaking, yet he is proud of the fact that in young manhood he helped to make roads, and is still prouder of the fact that ever since he has been able to make use of them either in walking or driving as circumstances permit. These facts have prompted men all through life to give roadmaking considerable thought, attention and study. I hope it will not be considered egotistical in me, althought engaged in quite a different calling, in giving a few suggestions, which if acted on or carried out will give us much better roads in our town and throughout our county, at no more or very little more expense than we are now expending on them.

There are five features that must be considered if we are to have good roads and maintain them good, viz: good drainage, foundation, material used, proper crowning or elevation of the middle of the road, and proper care of the road when once made. The most important feature and the one most neglected of all, is good drainage. It matters not of what material a road is made nor how well it is made if the matter of drainage is not considered the road will never be a permanently good one. The first thing that should be considered in roadmaking is how to drain it thoroughly; how to get the water off the road and conduct it away from the road bed in the quickest, shortest way possible. First, last and all the time, make provision to get away with the water. If water is allowed to remain on a road or in ditches at the side of the same and not drained into the fields or forests a road bed becomes softened and cannot be kept from being cut up by vehicles passing over it; where there are winter springs in the road and there are several such places in the road near our town, a drain should be dug from them leading to the side of the road leading on into the fields, this drain filled to within a few inches of the surface with stone, making what is called a French drain. If there is not sufficient fall at the side of the road and objections to draining into a field should be made, then a good sized hole should be dug at the side of the road and a wagon load of stone dumped into it and the water drained into it. This and the drain in the road is then covered with several inches of earth and this muddy, unfavorable piece of road disappears forever. One of the worst pieces of road we have ever found in the county is on the Stone Creek road just north of the bridge, at or near Samuel Neal's, also another piece on the northwest side of Sunset Park. If a drain were cut in the middle of the road at the bridge parallel with the road until it reached the rising hill and filled with stone as above, then a number of side drains leading from it into the creeks we think that a foundation for a much improved road would soon be developed. No matter how much stone is dumped on this it will crush down and the mud will come to the surface. This and the other at the Park need good under drainage and they never can be made good and passable all the year round unless so treated. The expense would not be great, and yet the results permanent and good. When a person builds a residence or any other structure one of the first considerations is good drainage. He well knows if this feature is neglected trouble ensues. The same theory holds good in roadmaking, yet as it is everybody's business, the thing is neglected and we are willing to put up with the trouble. Notice how careful the Pennsylvania railroad is in keeping water away from the road bed.

The next is foundation and material used. Stone or slag from furnaces are the best material used but they are not always convenient and are two expensive to be brought from a distance in making roads through a sparsely settled country. The next is proper crowning or elevation and shaping of the road. This and drainage are in a measure linked together. All our roads are too flat, even our brick and macadam streets in Huntingdon are not an exception. If you have any doubt of this fact look at them a year or two after they are made. The regulation plan or idea of one inch elevation to a foot which is all right if the road would remain at that, but no matter how well a road is made the action of the weather and driving over it will settle it, or any road more or less. All roads when completed should be from two to three and one-half inches higher in or near the middle than the regulation plan so as to allow for settling; All roads made the regulation height without regard or allowance for settling are just as much too low as the amount they settle. This in our town is the reason why chuck holes have appeared so soon and repairs necessary entirely too soon after the streets have been made. Water allowed to stand on a stone made road softens the stone and they grind and wear off much faster than if the stone is kept free from standing water. As a proof of this look at the chuck holes in our macadam made streets. See how soon they wear deeper and how comparatively little wear there is on the high dryer portions of our streets. If water is allowed to stand on earth made roads nothing will prevent them from becoming cut up and muddy if the road is used at all. If any road is well rounded up in the middle (and kept so) then sloped or graded to either side, the water is quickly shed off to the sides and there is not sufficient water collects to wash or damage the roads or streets. As examples of badly kept roads leading into our town we mention Gravel Point, Penn street, as you leave the brick street going east toward the bridge, and the street west of the Washington House stables. All three of these streets are lower than the gutters and are not only doing street work but gutter work as well. They are continually being washed out, are unfit to drive on and are discreditable entrances to our town. Just take a look at them and see if you are proud of them.

To be continued.

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equalled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Cali., writes. "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

Ball Game at Mapleton,

Monday evening a seven-inning game of base ball was played on the new field between a picked team, composed chiefly of lean men chosen by L. F. Baker, and the second nine of Mapleton, known as "the Shamrocks." Both teams did good playing but the "leans" lost the game by a score of 14 to 12. Following is the score by innings:

Lean men	1	0	0	0	3	2	6
Shamrocks	1	0	3	2	4	4	0

E. E. Neice in making a home run slipped on the home plate and sprained his ankle.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Calvin Mierley	July 25, '01
W. F. Gillam	July 1, '05
Miles Quarry	April 17, '05
Mrs. A. L. Steele	Jan. 20, '05
Miss Dessie Deeter	Oct. 12, '04
George Ream	Jan. 19, '05
B. Frank Quarry	July 28, '05
J. P. Wilson	July 19, '04
Mrs. Adam Bagshaw	June 1, '05
Clarence Querry	Feb. 24, '03
Harry B. Greenland	July 13, '05

BIG BATTLE AT BONESTEEL

Citizens Put Down Disorder by Force of Arms.

STATE TROOPS BEING MOBILIZED

Four Policemen and a Dozen Gamblers Are Shot at Bonesteel, S. D.—A Trainload of the Latter Deported to Kansas — Blood Marks the Pathway of Conflict—Lawlessness Finally Checked

Bonesteel, S. D.—Four special policemen and twelve gamblers were shot here in an all night battle between 150 grafters and criminals on the one side and the decent element on the other. The culmination of a long series of sensational events came with the deportation of a trainload of the worst characters which had gathered from all parts of the country. Nearly 100 men of this stripe were loaded into freight cars and taken from the town. They were dumped into Nebraska, seventy-five miles away.

State troops are being mobilized at several points, according to telegrams from the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and several companies will soon reach Bonesteel to protect the people during the drawing and filing of lands.

Open warfare began when two grafters were arrested for beating and robbing a landseeker in open daylight. It required the entire police force to jail them, and then a confederate confronted the officers and demanded their release in five minutes or the whole town would be burned and every man killed.

Before five minutes passed the jail doors were thrown open and fourscore crooks bore the two men triumphantly down the street. Police officers were disarmed and a reign of lawlessness followed. Men were beaten and robbed without ceremony.

In one instance a Kansan asked his change at a gaming table. It was refused. The gambler covered him with a gun. The Kansan contrived to get the drop on him, and thus they stood, revolvers pointing at each other's hearts. Then the gambler laid down. The other put up his gun and at once a gang of crooks pounced upon him and beat him brutally. Chief of Police O'Brien looked on without stirring.

The Town Board notified Patsy Magner, of Sioux City, and Tom Stanton, of Omaha, concessionaires, that if the grafters did not stop, every citizen would be armed and ordered to shoot them as fast as they could be found.

Magner and Stanton controlled the situation fairly well until Stanbro and Harrison, policemen, were assaulted before the Pike saloon, and the shooting began. Both were wounded. Magner was shot shortly after, as was Merriville. Then 100 special police were called for.

Hardware stores were stripped of their weapons. The army of volunteers, helped by the better gamblers, began driving out the grafters like rabbits chased from bushes. When possible, they were arrested, but many fell back until out of the town limits.

Then the grafters, infuriated by their defeat, turned upon their pursuers. They charged, a hundred strong. They had only revolvers, and were soon swept back by volleys from shotguns and rifles of the police. One after another they were carried away, and blood trails marked the courses taken.

After over 200 shots were fired they were completely routed and the special police turned back with the forty-five prisoners whom their fellows had tried unsuccessfully to rescue.

KRUGER'S BIG FORTUNE.

Said to Have Left $5,000,000, Chiefly in European Securities.

London, England.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Geneva says it is learned from a trustworthy source that the fortune left by the late Paul Kruger, the late President of the Transvaal, is between £750,000 and £1,000,000. It consists chiefly of European securities. The bulk of it goes to the Eloff family.

Arbitration Board Intervenes.

The Massachusetts Board of Arbitration has intervened in the trouble between the textile manufacturers and the workers in Fall River. There is hope that a strike will be averted.

Harvard Student Drowned.

Unable to swim against the strong tide, Harry T. Whitmarsh, of Somerville, a student at Harvard University, was drowned while bathing at Chatham, Mass.

Action by "Slocum" Company.

Action was brought by the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company to limit the total liability in suits for damages as a result of the General Slocum disaster to $5000.

Suicide Before Her Mother.

Long despondent and ill, Elizabeth De Gonnell, of New York City, killed herself by leaping from a roof before her mother's eyes.

Strike at Fall River, Mass.

Textile unions of Fall River, Mass., having a membership of about 25,000, voted to begin a strike against the wage reduction.

Adolph Koenig Guilty.

Adolph Koenig, of New York City, was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Mrs. Mary Emma Kaufman.

RUSSIAN ARMY REPULSED

General Kuropatkin Admits of a Terrible Defeat.

The Japanese Northern Army Under Generals Kuroki and Hasegawa Drive the Enemy From Mountains.

Tokio, Japan.—General Kuroki, in an official bulletin received by the War Office, confirms the news of an important Japanese victory near Motien Pass. An extensive report was received by the General, but the military authorities have divulged nothing beyond the bulletin. It is announced the full Russian loss is not yet known, but there is no doubt in Tokio that it will total 2000 in killed, wounded and captured, with ten guns and many stands of small arms. The battle was won by Lieutenant-General Baron Hasegawa, commanding the Imperial Bodyguard division of General Kuroki's army, who met and repulsed a desperate attack on the Japanese positions in and about the pass made by a large Russian force under Lieutenant-General Count Keller, on whom General Kuropatkin relies for defense of the peninsula railway northeast of Haichen. General Hasegawa's division was divided into two columns, both of which received high praise from General Kuroki.

A heavy fog shrouded the Russian attack, which was begun at daybreak. Six brigades of Russian infantry, with a large number of heavy field batteries, several Cossack horse batteries, two lighter mountain batteries and eight squadrons of Cossack cavalry advanced rapidly in three columns on the Japanese position. The first column of the Imperial Guard Division received the brunt of the attack, retiring slowly in the eastward and drawing the Russians into a position where General Hasewaga's second column began a flanking movement. When the fog cleared away the Russian general found himself confronted by the first Guard column and soon afterward discovered the second column was turning his right. He attempted to retreat toward the Shing Mountains, but General Hasewaga had placed a strong detachment of infantry, with six guns, in a position commanding General Keller's intended route of withdrawal, and the Russians were compelled to return along the road toward Liau Yang.

PERU'S PACT WITH BRAZIL.

Protocol Calls For Divided Administration of Acre Territory.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, via Galveston, Texas.—News of the signing of the protocol for the preliminary settlement of the Acre dispute between Brazil and Peru has been officially confirmed. These are the principal points of the protocol: The contested zone or region, extending from sources of the River Purus to the source of the Jurua, will remain neutral until a definite settlement of the question.

Brazil and Peru are to settle the property rights by direct negotiations within five months, but if it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory solution both countries will request the good offices of a friendly Power, or submit the matter to arbitration; but this only if absolutely necessary.

Meanwhile the zone is to be administered by Brazilian and Peruvian officials. The rents are to be equally divided. The new Minister of Peru, Dr. Seoane, has just arrived to succeed Dr. Vellarde.

MEMPHIS POLICE CHIEF GONE.

Sudden Departure During Reform Crusade Causes Sensation.

Memphis, Tenn.—Without any announcement of his intentions, Chief of Police Mason suddenly left Memphis for Chicago. No reason was given for his departure beyond the bare statement from his physician that he was not feeling well and took the trip that he might get a rest.

The sudden departure of the Chief has created a sensation here, and the citizens are at a loss to understand the meaning of the move. Mayor Williams maintains that he has not received the resignation of the Chief.

TERRORIZING FINLAND.

Russia Arrests Prominent Men Without Explanation.

London, England.—Advices from Helsingfors show that during this month three of the most distinguished professors of the University, Homen, a scientist of European reputation; Estlander, a law lecturer, and Baron Wrede, professor of Roman law, a member of the House of Nobles and one of the most respected men in Finland, were suddenly arrested and deported in manacles to St. Petersburg. Nothing has been heard of them since. The houses of other professors were searched.

PLANS FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.

Russian Admiral Says It Will Start in September.

Paris, France.—An interview with Read-Admiral Rojetsvensky, Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Navy, is published in one of the newspapers. The Admiral airily dismisses any suggestion of difficulty in taking the Baltic fleet out to the Far East. The fleet will start in September, call wherever it may be necessary, including the German port of Kiaochau, and stop twenty-four hours—the legal limit—at Plymouth, Cartagena and possibly Naples.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

In accordance with the policy of Americanizing the Navy, Captain Pillsbury, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other officials of the Navy Department are considering further restrictions on enlistments.

J. Marbourg Keedy, a New York attorney and a former resident of Hagerstown, Md., was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Panama Canal zone.

The Russian Government has accepted the proposition of the United States to exclude American poachers from the waters around the Commander Islands. A United States revenue cutter will be detailed for patrol duty.

In an effort to locate three offenders who are wanted in Washington, D. C., 12,926 letters were sent out by the capital police.

The Navy Department has arranged for the official trial, July 25, off San Francisco, of the battleship Ohio.

The Navy Department officials have fixed upon the new uniform for the Navy, including officers and enlisted force.

General Davis, Governor-General of the Panama Canal Strip, has advised the Panama Canal Commission that he wants 100,000 yards of wire gauze to prevent mosquito invasion of the zone.

Captain J. R. Edwards, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been transferred at his own request to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, where he will have charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS

Hawaii wants the American Government to help provide for its leper colony of over 1000 and to aid in the scientific study of the disease.

The export trade in bananas from Porto Rico to the United States began in 1881, and has grown from 3500 bunches to upwards of 4,000,000 bunches annually.

As the result of what appears to have been despondency immediately following a native feast, Lieutenant Gilford S. Garber, of the Ninety-second Company, of Coast Artillery, of the Regular Army, committed suicide at Honolulu by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver.

DOMESTIC.

The armored cruiser South Dakota was launched at San Francisco.

An average of 6000 persons a day are filing claims for lands on the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota.

A Danville (Va.) Grand Jury indicted eighteen men for trying to lynch a negro accused of murder.

The Western Federation of Miners has asked the Red Cross Society to take charge of its relief work in the Colorado field.

The naphtha laden ship Creedmoor took fire off Fire Island and was abandoned. One sailor and the ship's cat were burned to death. Eighteen men were rescued.

Two men were killed and Captain Sharp, Superintendent of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, was overcome by gas in the hold of a wreck they were raising in New York Harbor.

Severe riots and a panic occurred on a barge chartered by a negro church for an excursion near New York City. The police came in launches to quell the disturbance.

The strike of the employes of the Orange County Traction Company ended at Newburg, N. Y., each side making concessions.

A syndicate of Holland bankers is reported to have bought the M., K. and T. Railroad from the Rockefellers.

John Palmieri, appointed by Governor Odell a Judge of the City Court of New York, is the first Italian to hold a judicial position in the United States.

The cotton boll weevil is in Texas oats.

The General Loss Committee in its final reports puts the total losses paid on account of the Baltimore fire at $30,500,000.

Following a street quarrel over $3, Antonio Nardezzo shot and killed Mrs. Filomena C. Piedolida at East Providence, R. I.

Senator Knox and Mr. Root visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and were requested to make several speeches in the campaign.

Official announcement was made of the New York Central's interest in traction properties.

The switchman and brakeman were held by the Coroner's Jury to be responsible for the Midland (N. J.) wreck; warrants were issued.

The first message over the Seattle-Sitka cable line reached Seattle, Wash., but the line will not be complete for two weeks.

FOREIGN.

The British Government proposed military honors in connection with the burial of former President Kruger, of the Transvaal.

Two more lifeboats from the wrecked steamship Norge were washed ashore empty in Orkney Islands.

Colonel Younghusband's force routed the Tibetans at the highest pass on the road to Lhassa.

Russia promulgated an edict forbidding Jews moving to Western Russia to live outside towns and villages.

The British Mediterranean fleet arrived at Alexandria; one cruiser was detached to take station at Suez.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

Russia arranged a new loan of $62,500,000 with two Berlin banks.

An official denial of a Japanese reverse at Port Arthur was made at Tokio.

General Rennenkampf was slightly wounded in a skirmish between Liao-Yang and Samaja.

General Samsonoff ambushed the Japanese advance on Yinkow and put 1000 men out of action.

The Russian retreat from Kaichow, effected under most difficult conditions, is said to have been masterly.

Two French soldiers were killed and nine Japanese soldiers injured in a clash at Shan-Hai-Kwan.

Letters dealing with military and naval conditions at Port Arthur were taken from a junk by a Japanese destroyer.

A division of the Baltic fleet will sail from Cronstadt under sealed orders. Russians regard the naval situation as more favorable to them.

The detachment of General Oku's army, which moved against Ying-Kow and New-Chwang, was reported to be within fifteen miles of the latter town.

Count Nyrodt, of the Russian General Staff, was killed in the battle of Kaichow, and Major-General Koizumi, of the Japanese Army, was wounded.

Amid great enthusiasm, Field Marshal Oyama, Japan's commander-in-chief of the armies in Manchuria, left Tokio for the seat of war.

The passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet may cause Great Britain to lodge protests at St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

Details of the capture of the heights about seven miles east of Port Arthur were received. The Russians lost about 200 men, and say that the Japanese suffered more severely.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

It begins to look as if Pittsburg is in a deep, dark hole.

Kleinow is showing strong, both as a fielder and a batter.

Western papers already are conceding the National League pennant to the Giants.

When it comes to figuring on the star second basemen of the season, Williams must not be overlooked.

There's a lot of sand among the Highlanders. Griffith's men still think they have an excellent look-in for the flag.

Arthur Devlin has made by far the best showing of any minor leaguer recruited by the National League this year.

Lajoie continues to thump the ball as does no other batsman in the country. He now has a clear lead in both leagues.

Parent is the whole Boston infield, with his quick accurate movements. He makes even Captain Collins look secondary.

The record of the Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia teams on the present Western trip is a disgrace to the National League.

Huelsman, of the Senators, has seen service on four American League teams this season—Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Washington.

Joe Kelly's Redlegs have been a bitter disappointment to Cincinnati fans, who, prior to the opening of the season, figured the team as one, two.

Jim McGuire is authority for the statement that during the "war" he offered Fred Tenney $8000 a year for three seasons to play first base for Detroit.

Lajoie is the first American League player to make 100 hits. He leads the League in batting by more than fifty points over his nearest rival, Parent, of Boston.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Columbus will have a new kite-shaped track built inside the present mile track.

The Eastern Yacht Club's squadron raced in a fog for thirty-seven miles of the third run of its cruise.

Mario Rossini, an Italian cyclist, broke his collarbone in a five-mile national championship race at Manhattan Beach.

Walter J. Travis defeated Findlay S. Douglas by 2 up and 1 to play in the final for the chief cup over the Apawamis links.

The Wren brothers defeated W. A. Larned and E. P. Dewhurst in the first match in the lawn tennis tournament at Westchester.

For wearing spurs in a polo game Daniel Chauncey, Jr., was arrested on the Rockaway Hunt Club field. A test case is to be made of it.

For the third time Beals C. Wright, of Boston, won the Canadian lawn tennis championship and thus becomes permanent owner of trophy.

During a steeplechase at Brighton Beach G. Green, while riding one of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, horses, was thrown and his skull fractured.

W. Gould Brokaw's thirty horse-power Renault established new track records up to ten miles for medium weight automobiles at the Empire meet.

Philip J. Casey, ex-champion handball player of the world, died of cancer of the stomach, at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He had been in failing health for the past two years.

General T. J. Wint, who commands the military Department of the Missouri, has informed the Washington authorities that he proposes to encourage the sport of polo among officers and enlisted men.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,**—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

SLEEP

For Skin Tortured Babies and Rest For Tired Mothers

In Warm Baths with Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. It means instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humors."

MEAT STRIKE IS ON AGAIN

Workers Say That Packers Have Not Kept Their Agreement.

BAD FAITH HAS BEEN ALLEGED

The Strike of Meat Packers, Butchers and Handlers in Places Under the Jurisdiction of the Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union Was Resumed—About 8000 Men in Chicago Go Out.

Chicago, Ill. — The packing house strike was ordered renewed in Chicago and all other cities. Violation of agreement by the packing house proprietors is assigned as the reason.

The following dispatch was sent by President Donnelly to the employes of various packing houses in the different cities affected by the previous strike:

"Order out all the departments again! Companies violated agreement. MICHAEL DONNELLY.
"President International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen."

The summary action of the strike leaders in ordering a renewal of hostilities was followed by equally vigorous efforts at a restoration of peace. As a result, the news of the strike order was followed within an hour by an announcement that a joint conference at the offices of Armour & Co. had been arranged to take place between the packing house proprietors and the labor leaders. The purpose of the joint conference was stated to be to discuss the alleged unjust discrimination on the part of the packers.

While the immediate provocation for the renewal of the strike was apparently the failure of the packers to take back a larger proportion of the strikers who reported for work the real cause of the rupture was inferred to be a circular issued by the packers. The circular purported to explain to the public the agreement entered into with the labor leaders. Seemingly the circular could be taken as implying that that agreement did not bind the packers to re-employ all of the men who walked out. The construction the labor leaders had placed upon the agreement was that all should be re-employed within forty-five days.

The portion of the packers' circular objectionable to the unionists follows:

"In the agreement reached the packers reserve the privilege of retaining in their employ all employes that have been hired while the strike has lasted, thus guaranteeing to these men the fair treatment they deserve and gaining for the packers one of the most important point for which they contended and for which they stood out so long. The privilege of arbitration within the time limit of forty-five days covers the question of 'discrimination' only, and is in no way intended to guarantee to the striking employes that they will be taken back and given the places now filled by non-union help."

According to estimates 8550 men were directly affected by the clash. Fully that number of strikers were on hand expecting immediate employment, while others were expecting reinstatement later.

WRIT OF ERROR FOR BURTON.

Justice Brewer Acts in Case of Convicted Missouri Senator.

Washington, D. C.—Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court has granted a writ of error to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the case of Senator Joseph R. Burton, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for services before the Postoffice Department while a member of the United States Senate.

The case will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court probably in the fall.

Lack of Rain in Germany.

Reports from Berlin say that all the rivers in Germany are unusually low, owing to the light rainfalls. The waters of the Elbe and Saale are the lowest since 1811. At Hamburg shippers have suspended operations on the Upper Elbe, and the movement of freight in the Rhine above Cologne is much impeded. Coal is accumulating at the yards on the Ruhr.

Carrie Nation Badly Hurt.

Carrie Nation was assaulted by J. R. Neighbor, a saloonkeeper, at Elizabethtown, Ky. She was ordered out of Neighbor's saloon, but returned and told Neighbor that he was engaged in a dirty business. Neighbor struck Mrs. Nation twice, once over the head ond once over the shoulders, with a chair. She was seriously hurt.

Aged Man Killed.

Thomas Brown, an aged resident of Trumansburg, N. Y., entered a saloon in that village to protest against the further sale of liquor to his sons. He quarrelled with the bartender, Delos Selover, and was thrown out. He fell, fracturing his skull, and died from his injuries. Selover was arrested.

Girl Wins $5000 Suit.

Miss Bertha Norris, of Winsted, Conn., a graduate of Bryn Mawr, was awarded $5000 damages because of the death of her father, Rev. A. H. Norris, of Torringford, Conn., who was instantly killed by a New Haven road train in Barryville January 4, 1903, while driving.

RUSSIA BOWS TO ENGLAND

Promises to Give Up Malacca and to Quit Seizures.

The British Steamer to Be Handed Over to Her Owners at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, After Perfunctory Search.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—In response to the energetic protest made by the British Government against the seizure of the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer, the Malacca, by a Russian volunteer fleet ship which passed through the Dardanelles, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed to British Ambassador Hardinge a note in which Russia promises that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes that the incident shall not be repeated.

As a formality the Malacca's cargo will be examined at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, in the presence of the British and Russian Consuls, the Russian Government having ordered her to stop at Suda Bay for that purpose.

The report of the captain of the St. Petersburg, which has just reached the Admiralty, gives as his reason for the seizure the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifest of his cargo, as required by international law, when stopped by a belligerent in time of war.

The Russian authorities, after receiving the report, tried to stop the Malacca at Port Said, but she had already sailed. Both countries in the final agreement displayed a conciliatory spirit.

In usually well informed quarters the belief is expressed that the recall of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers has been ordered.

INSANE MAN ON HIGH DOME.

Climbs Lightning Rod and Remains For Hours on a Statue's Shoulder.

Liberty, Mo.—Alonzo Haggard, an insane man, escaped from his guards in the court house here at 7.30 a. m. and climbed upon the high dome of the court house. As he had been very violent, the officers were afraid to try to overpower him there, and he was left alone.

Crowds watched him from the streets. He kept moving about at first, and at times the spectators held their breath in expectation of seeing him slip. Then he lay down on a flat space, eighteen inches wide, as if going to sleep, forty feet above the roof of the court house. Haggard then climbed the lightning rod to the top of the statue of the Goddess of Justice, on the dome, 150 feet from the ground, and sat composedly on the goddess' shoulder.

Haggard was decoyed down to the roof and captured at 3.40 o'clock p. m by Sheriff Mymore. He was induced to come down by his sister, who was sent from the attic by a trap door in the roof.

FOLK FOR GOVERNOR.

Missouri Democrats Nominate Him on Anti-Bribery Platform.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Democratic State convention adjourned after nominating the following ticket: Governor Joseph W. Folk, of St. Louis; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas L. Rubey, of La Plata; Secretary of State, Samuel B. Cook, of Mexico; Auditor of State, Albert O. Allen, of New Madrid; Treasurer of State, Judge James Cowgill, of Kansas City; Attorney-General, Elliot W. Major, of Bowling Green; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, H. Rubey Oglesby, of Warrensburg. Before the convention had assembled for its opening session the atmosphere was full of rumors of discord and probable bolts, and a bitter fight on the floor of the convention.

A determined fight against bribery and the corruption of officials throughout the State was the keynote of the convention, and the platform adopted stands for the stamping out of boodling and the prosecution of corruptionists to the bitter end.

FATAL STORM IN GEORGIA.

Many Persons Injured and Houses Wrecked in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga.—A storm swept the eastern and southern section of the city, doing great damage to property and injuring several people.

The Hale Street Baptist Church was completely demolished; a paint shop of the Central Railroad Company and a small cottage on Hale street were totally wrecked; the roof of a carpenter's shop of the Georgia Railroad was blown away; the end of a house on Lincoln street was crushed in by a falling tree, and the grand stand at the baseball park was demolished. Many employes of the Central Railroad were badly injured.

TROOPS SENT TO BONESTEEL.

Boom Town on Rosebud Reservation Past Control of the Authorities.

St. Paul, Minn.—Owing to the demands of Chief Clerk McPhail, of the General Land Office, Federal troops were ordered from Fort Niobrara to Bonesteel, S. D., where the lands of the Rosebud Reservation are being allotted. Mr. McPhail notified the Government authorities that the town was past the control of the local authorities and advised the sending of troops.

A hold-up occurred in front of the Citizens' Bank, and many bold robberies were committed in the open

MRS. MAYBRICK SET FREE

Liberated After Fourteen Years of Penal Servitude.

END OF A REMARKABLE CASE

Sentenced For the Death of Her Husband When She Was Twenty-six Years Old —Left Truro, Cornwall, on Her Way to France—Many Efforts to Secure Her Pardon From High Sources.

Truro, Cornwall.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left here on her way to France.

Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment of more than fourteen years of her life closed before the arched doorway of the convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany in this little town, with the black-robed Sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future. With two companions Mrs. Maybrick entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, secretary of the Sisterhood, and was driven rapidly to Staustell, a small station fourteen miles away, where, after exchanging good-bys with her companions, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is considered necessary.

The greatest secrecy was thrown about her departure. Mother Superior Julian of the convent said to a representative of the Associated Press that under her instructions she must refer all inquirers to the Home Office. Others at the convent were equally uncommunicative.

At the railroad station orders were issued forbidding the employes to discuss Mrs. Maybrick or even to admit that she was at the convent.

When Mrs. Maybrick first arrived here she was kept under strict surveillance, never leaving the convent walls.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, a member of a well-known and prosperous Southern family, was married July 21, 1881, in St. James' Church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick, of Liverpool. She was then eighteen years old. Her husband was more than forty years of age.

In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill, and in a few days he died. His brothers investigated his death, and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic, and that he daily took doses large enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men.

Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury. He said it was impossible for them not to find her guilty in the face of the medical evidence. The judge died some time later in a madhouse.

From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction, her mother, the Baroness de Roques, was unremitting in her efforts in behalf of the prisoner. She succeeded in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and finally has obtained the freedom of her daughter, to whose release from prison she had devoted her life. The Baroness was aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, a letter, which he had written to Mrs. Maybrick was discovered. It showed that he was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted, and it has been generally understood that all the recent American ambassadors to the Court of St. James have done everything possible to obtain Mrs. Maybrick's pardon.

The fact of her probable release was used as the reason for securing the postponement of a trial last year of lawsuits bearing on Mrs. Maybrick's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia until she was able personally to testify. If she was not able to testify in these suits Mrs. Maybrick and her mother would have lost all title and interest in many thousands of acres of land involved in the case.

RUSSIA ADDS TO WOES OF JEWS.

Extends Oppressive Laws Governing Hebrews "Within the Pale."

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A law was officially promulgated providing that all Jews settled in the western frontier Governments and in Bessarabia, within the radius of thirty-two miles of the frontier, shall be subject to all the laws governing the residence of Jews within the regular zone of settlement.

Jews arriving subsequent to July 20 will be prohibited from settling outside the towns or villages or moving from village to village.

Ammunition For Canada.

Sir Frederick Barden, Minister of Militia, of Canada, has under way a contract with the English firm of which Sir William Armstrong is head, for the construction of an ammunition factory in Ottawa capable of turning out twenty million rounds of ammunition a year.

Kentucky Judge Drowned.

Judge Upton W. Muir, of Louisville, Ky., was drowned while bathing in the surf at Cape May, N. J.

A Beautiful Young Society Woman's Letter.

ST. PAUL, Minn. }
521 Wabasha St. }
Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.
Dear Sir:

"I took Peruna last summer when I was all run down, and had a headache and backache, and no ambition for anything. I now feel as well as I ever did in all my life, and all thanks is due to your excellent Peruna."—Bess F. Healy.

The symptoms of summer catarrh are quite unlike in different cases, but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run-down feelings, combined with more or less heavy, stupid, listless, mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seems to be lost.

Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season.

Peruna so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is so great for this remedy at this season of the year that it is nearly impossible to supply it.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring the drug habit.

Thousands of women suffer from pelvic catarrh and catarrhal nervousness and don't know it. If you feel fagged out, begin at once taking Dr. Hartman's Peruna. It will relieve your catarrhal affliction and all your organs will be restored to health. By a bottle to-day, as it will immediately alleviate your case.

Good Advice.

An advertiser proposed to reveal for 25 cents an easy way for any young lady to keep her hands nice and soft. A budding damsel in Sturgeon, Mo., sent the cash, and received this advice: "Soak your hands in dishwater three times a day, while mother rests."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (SEAL.) *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Public Health and Marine Hospital service costs $1,000,000 a year.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y

The daily mileage of the trains of this country is 2,750,000.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

In some of the cities of Spain the streets are cleaned three times a day.

A Vast Fund of Information

is available in the large dictionaries and makes them almost invaluable, but it is not every one who can afford to pay for the great books. Even those who own them do not always find it convenient to get up from their reading or writing to investigate the spelling or definition of a word, for the big books are heavy and awkward to handle, and are too bulky to be kept close at hand. How sensible, then, to have a small, concise dictionary always on the table beside you, ready for use at a second's notice—a book you will use constantly. Such a work will be sent postage paid for thirty cents in postage stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City. It is illustrated, bound in cloth, and of 320 pages. A marvelously cheap volume.

There are 112,808 Protestant Christians in China. N. Y.—31

Sour Stomach

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."
Harry Stuckley Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 599

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

TICKLES THE PALATE

BEECH-NUT
Sliced Bacon,
Sliced Beef,
Grape Jam,
Cranberry Sauce,
Orange Marmalade,
Strawberry Jam.

Put up in Glass Jars. Ask your grocer, or write to

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N.Y.

Young Lady wanted in every town to sell latest novelties in dress goods, silks and waistings to friends and neighbors. Excellent opportunity for large income. Scott Novelty Co., 99 Franklin St., N. Y.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

Valuable Premiums given for Wrappers
For The Laundry
Acme SOAP
at your Grocers.
Send For Catalogue N. Lautz Bros. & Co., BUFFALO, N.Y.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

I. N. Foust made a business trip to Pittsburg on Tuesday.

Mrs. Kelly, of Lewistown, is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Rutherford.

Earl Stewart, of Harrisburg, is spending a couple weeks with his grandmother, Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

We are still without an express agency at our station which is quite an inconvenience to the many shippers.

Mr. Green, of the P. R. R. construction department, and his wife spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Sims.

Rev. Bowers, of the Baptist church, spent some time during the week calling among his parishoners and friends.

Miss Lacea Kirkpatrick, of Shirleysburg, was elected to teach our No. 1 school and Miss Lois Boring the primary.

Harriot Stratford, of Mt. Union, and Master "Billy" Ed Stratford, of Mill Hall, were recent visitors at the Hicks' home.

Show day took all the regulars and some specials to town. The home coming of the regulars was in keeping with past events.

Miss Lennie Stonebraker has left for her summer vacation at Lake Hopatgon, N. J., one of the many popular resorts of that state.

Under the treatment of his father, Fred Simpson is almost well after many weeks of continual suffering, caused by having a finger crushed by a base ball.

The M. E. Sunday school will picnic in Hawn's wood Thursday. This annual gathering is always one of much enjoyment to all participants. Everyone will be made welcome.

Hysen Hicks, who has had charge of a store in west Mill Creek during his cousin's absence at school, has gone to his home near Williamsport. He expects to enter Dickinson seminary for the fall term.

The Stereopticon entertainment in the M. E. church Friday and Saturday evening was well attended. The Rev. Stone gave a graphic description of his travels through the far eastern counties, the people and customs.

Occupants of the club house in Union township, opposite town, are frequently replenished by Altoona folks for their summer outing. They show good taste by coming to this locality, where nature furnishes such ideal surroundings.

A moonlight picnic at the home of Miss Gerty Souders on Friday evening was well attended. The moon failed to show "her gentle reflections" until rather late but the absence of moonshine did not detract from the pleasure of the occasion.

Our blacksmith, I. Gosuch, has not been as well as he would like to be and work taken to our sister village finds the same condition existing with "the fine sturdy fellow" at that point. They doubtless sympathize with each other as their patrons do with them.

Several young holstein cattle are reported as wandering in this vicinity, doing considerable damage to growing crops. They came from the direction of Long ho'low. Owners of cattle should take time to hunt them up as they are in danger of getting on the railroad.

Saturday night the adherents of Bachus held a carnival in the east end of town. Whiskey and bad women is a combination of evils that soon drag young men to destruction. When the time arrives that forbearance ceases to be a virtue, there are a number of individuals in this community who will be in luck if they escape tar and feathers.

TODD.

Miss Nannie Taylor and sister, of Orbisonia, visited at this place last week.

Mr. Abbot, of Dudley, was the guest of his cousin, Prof. McClain, recently.

Mrs. David Creswell visited her daughter, Mrs. Ira Querry, in Hare's valley.

Miss Rae Cook, of East Broad Top, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lillie Cook, la t week.

Mrs. Katie Heeter has been quite ill but under the treatment of Dr. Smith is improving.

James Swope and wife, of Trough Creek, were guests at the home of Amon Saylor on Sunday.

Mrs. Oliver Curfman, who was summoned to Philipsburg by the serious illness of her sister sometime ago returned home on Monday and reports her sister's condition improved. She also visited her son in Altoona and her daughters at Saxton.

Mrs. Corbin, of Cassville, has been spending sometime with her sick mother, Mrs. Heeter.

Miss Jane Heeter, who has been in Harrisburg since last fall, has come home for a few months.

Allison Heeter and granddaughter, Miss Belle Robley, of Altoona, are visiting relatives at this place.

S. W. Cook and A. N. Crotsley had a very nice family monument erected last week on their lot in the Trough Creek cemetery.

The harvest appears to be slow on account of the weather. The greater part of the grain is housed and a part of the hay. Corn is doing well at present.

John Horton while harvesting for I. C. Horton last week met with an accident. He having swung the cradle on his shoulder accidently threw his arm back against the scythe cutting quite a gash on the back of the arm above the wrist. Dr. Smith was summoned and dressed the wound. When last heard from he was getting along nicely.

The school board met on the 12th and elected the following teachers for the coming term: Paradise Furnace, Miss Mary Heeter; Spring Valley, Miss Flora Cramer, Newberg, Jesse Chilcote; Chestnut Grove, Mr. Cutshall; Beavertown, Oscar Stone; Pleasant Grove, Madison H. Taylor; Cook's, Charles Cutshall; Cole's, Miss Crum. The Green is without a teacher as yet.

THREE SPRINGS.

Rain again.

Campmeeting is the next thing on the program.

Mrs. D. W. Doyle has returned from Waynesboro.

Quite a few attended the picnic at Woodvale on Saturday.

Austin C. Peck, of Hancock, Md., was the guest of his "best girl" over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Stevens are in attendance at the Clearfield county fair this week.

Mrs. Horace Cupples (nee Miss Annie Eminhizer) has gone to her new home in Canton, Ohio.

Mrs. Frances Harris and child, of Lewistown, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Montgomery.

Mrs. Mary A. Norris has gone to spend a week with her sister, Mrs. Sarah Cowan. at Cook's station.

Rev. Vought, of Orbisonia, delivered an excellent sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday morning.

Those who attended the show in Huntingdon from Three Springs last week report having enjoyed it immensely.

Miss Lulu Hudson, a teacher in the schools at Pitcairn, has been renewing old acquaintances the past week.

Our pastor, Rev. H. K. Ash, was called to Ennisville, his former field of labor, last week to conduct the funeral of Dr. Bigelow.

Mrs. Dr. Hudson, of Robertsdale, spent a few hours in town last Monday while attending the funeral of Mrs. Barbra Hampson.

MARKLESBURG.

Hay and grain is about all stored in barns.

Oats will soon be ready for the sickle. It promises a heavy yield.

Our genial young friend, Norris Griffith, will again be head clerk for Merchant I. G. Brumbaugh.

Our fishermen are not meeting with success. They have not been able so far to get up even a third-class fish story.

Our band boys held a festival on last Saturday evening at which the attendance was large. The boys are happy over the financial success.

Rev. M. G. Boyer, D. D., a former pastor of the Woodcock Valley Lutheran charge will preach in the Lutheran church next Sunday morning.

Ed Hellyer, the dusty miller, is remodeling his dwelling house. Ed is one of our enterprising men that is up to date in improvements.

The Garner reunion will be held in Garner's grove, one mile north of Marklesburg station, on the 31st of August. An excellent program has been arranged. Rev. Henry S. Garner, of Greensburg, Pa., will be the principal speaker. The reverend gentleman being well informed as to the genealogy of the Garner family. His address will be of special interest to the numerous descendants of John Michael Garner, one of the pioneer settlers of Huntingdon county.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Hazard is reported to have typhoid fever.

Bruce Greenland, of Bellwood, came to the valley Sunday.

J. B. Shuman, of State College, and H. D. Taylor, of Tod township, visited us Monday.

A letter from Elder Funk states that he will not be here until the second Sunday of August.

Wheat harvest, which was below the average, is over but hay making is still on hand and going slowly.

A member of our school board informs me that the appropriation for our township is cut down almost one hundred dollars and it requires a tax of twelve mills to run the schools.

LATTA GROVE.

Jack Dell is done making hay.

Wagner's stave mill started this week.

Loyd Dell killed seven pole cats in one day.

Farmers are back with their hay on account of so much rain.

Michael Stever has commenced cutting his grass with the scythe.

The P. O. S. of A. will hold a picnic August 13th at Latta Grove.

H. A. Monihen, who has been suffering with the rheumatism, is better.

George Lynn intends to build a stable so as to have room for his hay.

Mrs. C. A. Chilcoat, of Smith valley, is visiting her children in Altoona.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: August 12 and 26, September 9 and 23, and October 14. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.35 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9.35 from York; $10.00 from Littlestown; $10.00 from Oxford, Pa.; $9.35 from Columbia; $8.50 from Harrisburg, $10.00 from Winchester, Va., $7.80 from Altoona; $7.40 from Tyrone; $6.45 from Bellefonte; $5.10 from Ridgway; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Phiadelphia.

7-6-7t

Do Not Walk

When yon can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,
Three Springs, Pa.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B132.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC.

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 ❧ TWENTY YEARS AGO ❧ May, 1904

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

LOOK FOR

NEW AD.

IN THIS SPACE

NEXT WEEK

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

May 24, 1904. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,[illegible]0.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Ca[illegible]er,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. [illegible]sh, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, B[illegible]e Yocum, R. B. Camp[illegible]ll, W. [illegible] Ewing, M. W. Isen[illegible] W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks fu[illegible] on application.

A general banking business done

Interest allowed on time deposit[illegible]

Drafts issued on the principal c[illegible]ner-cial cities.

Absolute safety of investment an[illegible]our-teous treatment of patrons are ass[illegible]d to the public, whose patronage is [illegible]pect-fully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 27, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly ex. S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington.	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon.	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

Obituary Notice.

Miss Margaret Chilcote, who died at her home in Three Springs, July 9, 1904, was aged 64 years, 9 months and 16 days.

She was a sufferer for a number of years with that dreadful disease, consumption, but through it all she was made to bear it patiently, feeling that the Lord's hand was laid on her for good. She was one who believed that God "Worketh all things after the consel of his own will," and that all he does is right, just and good whether we can see it or not. Her life has demonstrated the truth of the words: "Many are the afflictions of the righteous; but the Lord delivereth him out of them all." She passed away in the full assurance of the faith that kept her through this short, eventful life. Her whole life was consistent with her faith. She ascribed all honor, glory, power and dominion unto God the Father. She loved the truth as delivered to the saints.

The name of Jesus was always sweet to her. She loved to talk of His love and power. She looked to God for all blessings. She rejoiced to meet with those who would talk of God and his wonderous works unto the children of men. She was a devout Christian, although she never united with the church militant, yet, nevertheless, she was a member of the Church Triumphant chosen in Christ Jesus from before the foundation of the world. Her life will live after her, being ever bright in the memories of those who knew her. So we weep not as those without hope for we know that our loss is her eternal gain, and that she now dwells with Jesus evermore. So with the poet she was made to say,

Oh Lord, how lovely is thy name,
How faithful is thy heart,
To-day and yesterday the same,
And always kind thou art.

No change of mind the Saviour knows,
A true and constant friend;
Where once the Lord His love bestows,
He loves unto the end.

He well remembers we are flesh,
At best a bruised seed,
And faithful souls he will refresh
And will supply their need.

No danger can thy soul await,
While resting on this rock;
The winds may blow, the waves may beat,
But He sustains the shock.

Dear Jesus, let me always rest
Within Thy arms divine;
Thy daily care to make me blest,
To love and call thee mine.

—A. A. W.

A Big Ice Cream Plant.

The Youngstown (O.) *Telegram* of July 19th contains the following reference to the enterprise of a Mapleton boy:

Jere Bauman, the ice cream manufacturer, expects to begin soon the erection of a $15,000 plant at Youngstown. For several years he has conducted a branch store in the the Ohio city and his business has so increased there that a new and modern plant for the manufacture of ice cream has become a necessity, says the New Castle *News*.

Mr. Bauman intends building a large factory of brick or tile, he has not yet decided which. It will be a modern structure in every particular and will turn out a high grade product. He will install a plant similar to the one in his factory in this city, but it will be much larger. He purposes beginning work on the factory building this summer and will hurry it to completion.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that, on Friday, July 1, 1904, he filed an application in the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Penna., for a warrant for one acre and ninety perches of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., which said land is bounded and described as follows: Adjoining lands of Pittsburg White Sand Company on the west; on north and east by lands of Marshall Yocum and others, and on the south by lands of Asa Corbin.

THOMAS A. JACKSON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE	. . .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9	No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	.*Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	.*Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

OUR HOME VILLAGE.

BY A. GREEN.

Nestling snugly on the hillside is our village loved by all,
Old Jack's mountain to the eastward stands with rocky towers tall,
Terrace knob and Sideling hill bounds the river south and west
As it ripples past our hamlet, the home village we love best.
To the north we see Lick ridges, famous hunting ground of old,
Where in early boyhood moments we in sportive action bold
Hunted turkeys, pheasant, rabbit, and a pronged buck now and then,
Always wishing time to hasten when we would be really men.

Fishing on the Juniata river so renowned in song,
Boating with our youthful sweethearts, maidens who have long since gone
With the other fellow to make home a blessing and a cheer,
But the memory of those happy days still live from year to year,
Nothing famous do we boast of, nothing daring can we claim,
But of quiet homelike comfort such as makes the heart remain
Youthful, through the many worries which life brings to one and all,
We have learned to love our village even though it's old and small.

Some have wandered to the westward, some to south or east have strayed,
Yet their thoughts are ever with us and their resolutions made,
That of all the nooks of nature which can claim a passing thought,
None there are which can outshine us for with beauty we are fraught.
Many faces have departed to the shore we cannot see,
Many new ones take their places in the home with you and me,
Yet the memory of the old friends linger with us one and all,
And we wonder are we ready when that messenger will call.

Ready for our sleep of ages on the hill, just back of town,
The spot so loved by those among us who have friends alread found
Numbered there among the inmates, who but waits that last great day
When the trump shall call us upward with the loved ones there to stay.
Nature's beauty spot we call it and all artists must agree,
For view it from what point you will a perfect picture you will see,
Mountains, sky and water blended in one grand scenic display,
It's no wonder that we love it and its praises sing each day.

Our home village has its beauty and its charms none can deny,
Yet we think of many others to which our verse might be applied,
Home of childhood where with loved ones all our youthful days were passed,
Your home village, my home village in each memory to the last.
When the summons come to take us to the home beyond the sky
We will realize the beauty of that home for us on high;
Still while here we linger, will be held in tenderest thought,
Our home village on the hillside, for with beauty it is fraught.

On the river in the hollow, on the hills and in the lanes,
Every nook and corner has been stamped upon our brain,
And the faces of remaining loved ones loom in memory's hall,
And we gladly hasten homeward when away beyond their call,
Hasten back to scenes of youth-time where that mother dear,
Watched our every movement and dried our childish tear;
Home of beauty and of comfort how my heart does thrill
With the thought of the home village, our home village on the hill.

Many are there who will wonder why we love our village old,
Why so many who have left us oft return unto the fold;
It is caused by recollections of the youth-time and those days
When we met each other often by the creek in childish plays.
Quiet home-life, loving firesides, ties which bind in chains so strong,
Distance has no weakening influence, and the scythe of time but throng
Memory with the thoughts of home-land and the loved ones who remain,
Ever by the sparkling brooklet from which our village took its name.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, July 14, 21, and 28. Rate, $15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day.

6-29-5t

FOR COPPER KETTLES all sizes, best make and material, at lowest prices, call on or address K. W. MIERLY, Page, Pa, 7-27-2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—

Estate of Abraham Skipper, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Skipper, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

N. A. SKIPPER, Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 29, 1904. 6t

William Reed & Sons

Lively August Selling

There are lots of things to Close Out during August all over the store. REDUCED PRICES will be the rule in every department. The hot weather held off a long time, but ia here in earnest, and will probably run later into the fall than usual. Possibly you are not as well prepared as you ought to be. This store can help you out and save you money in many ways. We have never had so much desirable merchandise to offer at heavily reduced pices.

Do not depend on this written account of it. Come and see!

Beautiful Foulards
That were cheap at the original prices are now reduced 25 per cent.
Some that were $1.00 are now 50c.

Black Silk Grenadines
In beautiful filmy waves, very thin and cool, but durable, and all reduced 25 per cent.
If you have an old silk dress you can use one of these to advantage.

Many special lots of
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear
Are now out at greatly reduced prices.

Wash Goods
At nominal prices. The handsomest Scotch Ginghams, Silk Ginghams and Colored Oxfords, we have ever had in the store are reduced from 18c, 20c and 25c to 12½c a yard.

Beautiful
Mercerized Oxfords, Cheviots, etc.,
That were cheap at 35c and 40c a yard are now 20c.

Many Lawns and Dimities are now reduced to prices ⅓ and ½ off.

Dresses Waists and Skirts
Ready to wear—must be closed out, so prices have been made irresistably low.

Handsome
Saratoga Wash Suits
Are reduced one-third.

A big lot of
Colored and White Wash Waists.
All new, are reduced 25 per cent.

Many lots of
Muslin Underwear
Are out at greatly reduced prices.

The store is full of interest every day and $2.00 will do the work that $3.00 did earlier in the season.
Too much stock is the only reason.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

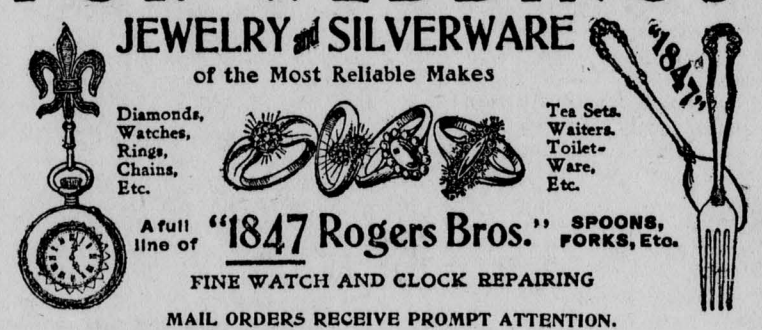
Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
of the Most Reliable Makes



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,
Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!
100-pc. Dinner Sets
In different decorations
$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates
At 10 Cents
An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00
Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty
Near Postoffice,
Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S
Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

NEVER MIND.

Never mind the shadows, never mind the rain,
Every day that ever dawns brings a touch of pain;
Heart afeared and wistful, dreading fortune's spite,
Never mind the darkness so, think but of the light!

Never mind the sorrow, never mind the rue,
Every day that ever dawns, brings a sigh or two;
Heart of weary burdens, Life's sweet living learn,
Never mind the grieving so, think of joy's return!

—Ripley D. Saunders.

IN THE TOWER.

"Aren't you going to kiss me good-by-Jack?" The little woman's flush of irritation still burned hotly in her round cheeks, despite the appealing brown eyes. Her voice was half reproachful, half indignant.

The operator hesitated, biting his lips. His face, too, bore traces of wrath. Their first quarrel had been a sharp passage and he, being slower of tongue, now stood at the door, with an angry sense of defeat.

A chance for a parting stab. He hoped it would hurt. It hurt him more than he expected.

"No! I'm not," he burst out, gruffly. "We'll skip that, Kate. You women think a man can be made a target for whatever you choose to say, and then brought around at will. I'm not that sort."

As he stamped down the steps he heard her sob; paused, shook his head resolutely and went on to his post.

The signal tower looked gloomy enough in the blackness of the lowering winter evening. Lawson slipped on the frosty tracks he glanced up at the light glaring from the window. From the heavy, settling sky the flakes of snow were beginning to whiten the tops of the dismal string of empty freight cars on the siding.

"It's going to be a nasty storm," the man muttered, climbing the stairway. "Four hours before Bourne shows up. Well, Harry will be glad to go home to his wife, I wish—no! I don't. I'd rather be here than uncomfortable in the house with a nagging woman. Is that what I am going to get for expressing my opinion of mother-in-law's prospective visit? She shan't come!"

"Hullo, Jack! You're a welcome sight. I was getting nervous; really, it's pretty poky sitting here alone. Every time the instrument calls, I think, 'There's trouble!' Poor Dickson! Who do you suppose killed him, Jack? A gang, or some ruffian? All alone in the tower, never dreaming of such a thing, and then—Great heaven! I wouldn't take your job for $10 a night. You ought to have some one with you."

"Pshaw, Harry!" Lawson threw off his coat. "You need seasoning, boy. Dickson's was a case of a man who carried a wad and bragged of it. Bound to lose his money some time. That might have occurred on the street or in his bed. Merely happened to be convenient to nab him at his table. Tough? I know, but when you've been 10 years in this business one poor devil going suddenly isn't a subject to get nervous prostration over. The big accidents are what shake a chap."

"But the way of it, Jack. The idea——"

"Oh, trot along home, lad. I've nothing to attract marauders except my good looks. No one will bother me. Often some fellow drops in for a chat, and Bourne relieves me at midnight. Much obliged for your 'spelling' me, Harry. It gives me a chance for supper at the house, and when a man's married——" He stopped with a shrug of his broad shoulders, adding in a different tone, "All clear?"

"Al clear, Jack. Everything on time. No. 78 went through at 6.45. Fast freight due to pass in 10 minutes. Good-by. Take care of yourself."

"Likely boy," commented Lawson, filling his pipe and sitting down. "Good as any of 'em already; safe and levelheaded. Got nervous, did he? Not the only one on the line, I guess. We all carry a 'pop' now. I must say it's a handy companion.'

He ticked off a message, rose, gazed out, grinned, felt of his hip pocket and scowled.

"Thunder!" he exclaimed. "I forgot it. Confound Kate! She drove everything out of my head."

Nothing but his "good looks." The man who stepped inside a half hour later to greet the operator cordially and to seat himself ungracefully was not in search of money.

Lawson supposed Sharpson was "over it." Lately the disappointed lover had appeared very friendly, even to calling twice at the house. Kate had made him welcome. It was nonsense the way Sharpson had acted before the wedding, but his eccentric temper only rendered him a butt for ridicule. A short, thickset, slouching man, black of sparse beard and small, close-set eyes, he held but sorry chances in the lists with John Lawson. A foolish conceit, surely, that Kate Bartley cared for him, and would have been his but for the arrival of the big stranger from Wheeler Junction, who promptly and effectively captured the affections of the ticket agent's daughter. Six months, now, and the wrath of Sharpson forgotten.

"Bad night," remarked that gentleman, brushing his sleeves. "Thought I'd drop in a moment and warm up before my tramp."

"Where are you bound for? 'Tisn't much of a night for a walk."

"Right, it ain't. Oh! I've got to go clear out to Dashnell's. He's sick and I'm on his job. Some things I wanted to ask him."

"That's a lovely stretch; a blamed lonesome road, Seth. You go by that Polish settlement, don't you? Say, they're an uneasy gang, all down on everybody connected with the road. Better wait till tomorrow. I would."

"Can't do it," he complained. "Wish I could, but I must report to the boss at 5 a. m. As you say, Jack, it ain't safe for one of us fellers to go trailing out there in the dark. I've no weapon, either. Say, I'll be back by 11 o'clock. You couldn't spare me your gun till then, could you? I suppose you've got one."

"Seth, I left the blamed thing at home. Came away in a hurry, and never thought of it. Too bad! Of course, I'd have lent it to you. Been glad to. Go around to the house and ask Kate for it."

The caller looked down, shaking his head. "No," said he; "it's a 15-minute walk, and out of my way. I'll step along, I guess, and take my chances before it gets later. The wind is rising from the way those wires hum. I'll be going back, Jack, and maybe drop in on my return. Your're a lucky dog to be housed and warm. I'l think of you when I'm rubbing my ears."

He laughed strangely, turned up the collar of his heavy ulster, nodded and departed.

Outside, Sharpson did not start in the direction of Dashnell's remote home. Instead, he picked his way across the tracks and climbed into an empty car. "They'll meet me here," he growled. "I've luck for once!"

An hour later Lawson turned as the door opened softly.

"Kate!" he cried, startled. "What's the matter?"

"I've brought your pistol, Jack. I got to worrying. I—I'm sorry, dear. Won't you kiss me now?"

"There, there!" soothed the man, all his anger vanished, as she shivered and sobbed in his arms. "You should never have come out in this storm. Alone, too. I'll have to keep you till Bourne arrives. We will sit here and 'make up.' " He laughed and kissed her fervently.

The big revolver was in his right hand, as he playfully pushed her from his knee with his left, bidding her remove the damp cloak, and he faced the door as it again swung open to admit three masked figures, pushing in hastily.

A cool man was Lawson, quick and an unerring marksman. He took no chances.

A woman's scream echoed above the deafening explosions. Through the smoke, and loud over the heavy groans from the huddled heap rose the steady voice of the operator. "Keep quiet, girl! I've nailed the whole bunch!"

Striding to the sprawled figures he tore at the masks roughly.

"Good God!" came his shocked words. "One of them's Sharpson! I—I don't understand. Those other men are a couple of brutes from the Polish settlement."

After help had arrived in response to his startling message, and the man who could whisper kept muttering, Lawson bent his head to catch the husky murmur.

"Ve vas paid to do it."

"Eh? said the operator. "By the man who robbed Dickson?"

The matted shock of a head moved affirmatively.

A pale-faced young man hurried to Lawson's side. "Your wife is asking for you, Jack. Better take her home. I'll tend to the work. Ain't this awful?"

"Might have been worse," answered his friend, grimly. Much obliged, Harry. I'll get this little woman right out. Sharpson's gone; the others will live. Say, boy, if you ever refuse to kiss your wife good-by, just forget to take along your gun."

Harry stared at him, not comprehending, but he knows the story now, and every man on the D. P. & L. system has told his wife the tale of Kate Lawson's good-by kiss and how she saved her husband.—Elliot Walker, in San Francisco Call.

The Rev. Mr. Malaprop.

A suburban minister announced last Sunday: "The preacher in this church on Sunday morning next will be found posted on the board outside this church."

On Tuesday evening he announced a meeting to be held in the village school-room, "and please remember," he said, "that no children in arms will be admitted unless there is some one to take care of them."

Divorce in Japan.

A Japanese statistical pamphlet state that a Japanese may divorce his wife for talking too much. The latest annual figures show that, with fewer than 300,000 Japanese marriages reported in the year, there were more than 66,000 divorces.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

A Garden Suggestion.

A good way to plant pole beans is with sweet corn says Country Life in America. Plant the beans in the same hill with the corn (after the corn is up); and the beans will clamber all over the corn-stalks after the ears are harvested. It saves the bother and expense of poles, and we think corn-stalks look better than bean poles.

The Squash Vine Borer.

The squash vine borer eats into the stem and does damage because it cannot be reached in the vines. The only remedy is to watch for them as they appear and destroy them. For the striped cucumber beetle kerosene emulsion, sprayed on the hills early in the morning is claimed to give good results, the ground to be also saturated so as to have the work thorough.

Forcing a Second Crop of Berries.

A Vermont farmer reports success in producing a second crop of strawberries last year by cutting off all the leaves and stems close to the ground after fruiting the first crop and applying a dressing of nitrate of soda. They blossomed again in September and produced a crop smaller in amount than the first one, but very profitable. The plan, however, could not be expected to work well except in cool, wet seasons.

Little Profit in Cooking Feed.

The utility in cooking feed for animals, and especially for pigs, was given most attention in the days previous to investigations by experiment stations. Cooking feed is no longer regarded as an economical practice for fattening animals. However, for breeding stock and sick animals, and for animals which it is desired to put into the very highest conditon, cooking may be practiced with good results, if expense is disregarded. Pigs so fed show marked thriftiness and health.

Care of Pastures.

Many pastures are ruined in the beginning by putting stock on the grass before the plants are well established. Trampling of the pasture by the feet of cattle does more harm than the eating of the grass. The first year of the pasture should be devoted entirely to its growth. When the grass reaches a height that permits of its being cut it is better to run the mower over it, cutting high. Fertilizers and manure should be used liberally, and should weeds make an appearance it will pay to pull them out, as under no circumstances should they be allowed to produce seed.

Middlings for Poultry.

Middlings (sometimes called "shorts" and "seconds" and also known as fine bran) should always be used as a portion of the soft food. A good proportion is ten pounds of ground oats, five pounds of bran and three pounds of middlings to which may be added a pound of bone meal, three pounds of ground meat and a quarter of a pound of salt. This makes an excellent food for laying hens and growing chicks, and not so fattening as an exclusive diet of cornmeal. It is a mixture that is almost complete in flesh-forming and bone making material and is not very expensive.

Cropbound.

A reader of Westminster, S. C., asks what will cure crop bound? Prevention is best of all remedies, and will save all work and worry. Exercise and grit will positively prevent all cases of crop bound, and as both are necessary to the health of the fowls, we can scarcely understand why crop bound should exist. Make the fowls work, and take their food slowly, and not gorge themselves at any time. Feed all grain so that the fowls will have to scratch for it, and even soft food should be given so that the fowls may not greedily devour it. Grit must be kept constantly before the fowls and nature will suggest the time for taking it. They will consume much of it, though but little at a time, but cannot possibly exist without it.—Home and Farm.

Clover Hay For Poultry.

One of the best green foods for poultry during the winter is clover hay, and when one can readily grow clover and knows how to cure it, it is a much cheaper crop to raise than vegetables for the purpose of supplying green food. Poultry thrive on it and it certainly increases the egg production. One plan is to cut the clover when it is in full bloom, doing the work late in the day when there is promise of fine weather for several days. The next morning the swath is gone over with the tedder and again later in the day so that all of it has a chance to become dry. It is then raked into small windrows and left for two or three hours when it is taken into the barn and packed in the tight mow, being left there with the doors of the barn closed to heat.

After it is heated another lot may be put in the mow to go through the same process. Almost every farmer has a way of his own of curing clover and any way which will give results is desirable, the object being to have bright hay to feed during the winter. Bear in mind that the hay must not be put under cover until it is dry enough, yet, on the other hand, it must not be so dry that the leaves and blossoms will be lost in handling.

Bleaching Celery.

We were living where we had quite a little garden plat and used a place that had been used for a wood pile to plant celery on. I raked aside the chips, then spaded the ground to about eight inches of depth. After breaking clods of earth I raked in stable manure and then marked the bed off in rows one foot apart, in June. As the ground frequently became quite dry we watered it by hand. We planted the self-bleaching celery, of which there are two varieties, the White Plume and Golden Self-bleaching, both of which are useful for early use. Plant late varieties if you intend to plant for market. I did not hill the celery to bleach it but when I saw the green color of the stalks was giving place to a yellow color I pinned newspapers around the tops. After being covered for a week or more I found the celery to be nicely bleached. Some tie matting around the stalks for the purpose of bleaching. The new system of bleaching, as it is called consists of setting the plants so close together that they will crowd each other and furnish their own shading from the sun's rays. Of course, with the late varieties and those other than the self-bleaching varieties the hilling will probably be the most satisfactory method of bleaching.—Cecil Abel Todd, in The Epitomist.

Embden Geese.

In the days of our forefathers geese were more commonly kept than at present. At least this was the case in Western Pennsylvania. The usual complement of poultry generally included a few geese. In favorable localities the flock would number from ten to twenty. Every thrifty wife had her feather beds, and often sold feathers each season to the local dealer, who, in turn, sent them to the city. But, owing to a change in taste and the country becoming more thickly settled, geese breeding is not as generally followed as in former years. This, in my opinion, is a mistake, says George Enty of Templeton, Pa., as there are few fowls that can be kept at as small cost as geese.

Embden geese are pure snowy white in plumage, with orange yellow legs and beaks and pearl eyes. They are very large, a pair often weighing fifty pounds or over. They grow rapidly and are easily restrained by a fence a couple of feet high. As layers they are fairly good, but not the best known. However, a good goose will lay twenty or more eggs in a season. For best results in hatching, the geese ought to be two or more years old. Four or five geese for each gander is a common allotment. The eggs will generally hatch well when geese are not made too fat during the winter. To avoid this make a large part of their rations cut clover, green vegetables and fruit.

Much water is not a necessity in goose keeping, although they appreciate a pond or stream once in awhile. They need plenty of pure water to drink and water enough to take a bath occasionally. These, with good pasturage and a very little grain food and fallen fruit will grow the goslings and have them in good shape for the fall market.

All geese are very hardy, and can stand almost any amount of cold or heat, but it is best to provide a building or shelter for them in bad weather and where weasels, minks and foxes are numerous the coop for the goslings' use should be rat proof.—New York Tribune.

Dairy Notes.

Now is a mighty good time to weed out the loafer cows.

Watch each cow to see that she eats her food up clean.

Better keep five cows on full feed than ten on scant fare.

If butter is worked too much it will have an oily and greasy look.

Make the most of the dairy wastes by feeding to young and growing stock.

Breed the heifers reasonably early and cultivate in them the habit of early maturity.

A cow in order to be a prolific yielder of milk, must be a hearty eater with good digestive powers.

Dairying, like any other business, is more successful when grown into gradually, as experience is gained.

A good herd of milk cows is a steady source of income, whether the product be sent to the market in the form of milk, cream or giltedge butter.

Divorce in Japan.

A Japanese statistical pamphlet state that a Japanese may divorce his wife for talking too much. The latest annual figures show that, with fewer than 300,000 Japanese marriages reported in the year, there were more than 66,000 divorces.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

There is an unprecedented demand for life preservers.

The Japanese bamboo is being introduced in California.

Date palms from Sahara are being planted in California.

Hail caused $5,000,000 worth of damage in Bavaria last year.

Drunkenness is said to be cured by psychology at an Atlanta institution.

A trolley line will soon be built into the Yosemite Park. It will start from Merced.

A class in real estate will be added to the curriculum of the New York Y. M. C. A.

The wheat farmers of eastern Washington expect to harvest a crop of 30,000,000 bushels this season.

A statement issued by a New Orleans statistician said that the world's supply of cotton was less than last year.

Nine hits in nine shots is a shooting record, says a special cable dispatch, made by the British battleship Venerable.

Monsieur Deibler, the French executioner, is collecting material for the history of the death punishment in Europe.

Practical tests were made under the direction of Fire Chief Croker, of New York City, in working two engines at one hydrant to save water pressure at fires.

N. W. McLeod, of St. Louis, was a temporary receiver for the Kirby Lumber Company, Texas, for forty days, and he values his services at $25,000. The master in chancery is considering the matter.

Somebody has stolen from the Royal Library of Belgium the original manuscript of the "Brabanconne," the national air of Belgium, which was composed in 1830 by Jeneval and Van Campenbout.

LABOR WORLD.

Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union held its convention at St. Louis, Mo.

The Illinois Central Boilermakers, at Vicksburg, Miss., have settled their strike and returned to work.

The iron mines of Michigan give employment to 14,456 persons, and their products amount to $26,695,860.

The cost of the various strikes in Colorado during the past sixteen months is estimated at $23,036,000.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Engineers has increased from 8000 to 37,000 members in two years.

The Railway Carmen's Union, at St. Paul, Minn., is now the largest in the United States. The total enrollment is 600.

A resolution providing for the registration of union labels has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.

Most of the cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., resumed after long periods of idleness, wages being cut about ten per cent.

A dispute is pending in the tinplate industry at Pontardawe, Wales, affecting 500 men. It is now under arbitration proceedings.

London (England) undertakers are establishing a master undertakers' union "for the promotion of the interests of the trade."

The Employers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., has set May 1, 1905, as the date for a general contest with the Teamsters' Union.

The Chicago (Ill.) Electric Fixture Hangers' Union has raised its dues to ten cents a day, the highest paid by a Chicago labor union.

There is a movement on foot to try to change the headquarters of the Sheet Metal Workers from Kansas City, Mo., to Chicago, Ill.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Austria's Emperor shot his 2000th chamois the other day.

Edgar Coypless, now Mayor of Honolulu, was formerly one of the leading lawyers of Denver.

Ernest Thompson-Seton is a prominent member of a society for the preservation of Indian folk songs.

King Edward, a special cable dispatch states, has added a new traveling automobile to his collection.

Senator Platt purchased a country home on Sunset Lake, twelve miles from Newburg, N. Y.

Becht, the oldest former member of the German Army, died a few weeks ago at Delkenheim on the Rhine, aged 101 years.

The income of the late Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, from the sale of his books and other sources was about $8000 a year.

When traveling abroad, Mr. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State, carries two watches, one keeping Washington time, the other European.

Theophile Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was a peasant's son. He began as a journalist and worked his way into diplomacy.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, the new commander of the Pacific squadron, has made a specialty of torpedo and fortification work. He was born in Pennsylvania.

Gifford Pinchot, the chief of the National Bureau of Forestry, was graduated at Yale in 1889, and studied forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

John W. Gates made his first money by husking corn. At the end of two or three seasons he had saved enough to buy one-third interest in a threshing machine outfit, from which he saved $50 a year for three years.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. A. B. KINSOLVING.

Subject: "The Debt to Caesar and to God"—We Must Not Permit the "Huge Mundane Machine" to Run Over Our Souls.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Clinton street, Brooklyn, preached here Sunday morning in St. Andrew's Dune Church. His subject was "Our Debt to Caesar and Our Debt to God." His text was chosen from St. Matthew xxii:21: "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's." Dr. Kinsolving said:

Were ever words more palpably just and fair? Could any statement be more calmly self-evidencing? Could any disentanglement of the provinces of God and Caesar be more distinct, or any declaration of our respective duty be more lucid? Men have always been confusing these two things—their debt to Caesar and their debt to God—mixing up in some clumsy fashion the one with the other, fancying that when they have discharged one they have done the other also, finding the one to conflict with the other through some misunderstanding of the dignity and weight of the respective obligations.

And not only in private life, but in the history of peoples and States what confusion, what blundering has there been! Look how the cruel Roman empire tried through years to crush out the life of the Christian martyrs for simply doing their duty to God, and then in turn, when the empire had been conquered by the church and the papacy was seated upon its throne and had erected its palatial Vatican amid the ruins of the old order, see how the haughty earthly embodiment of the heavenly autocracy sought to bring low and make subservient the things of Caesar! You are familiar, doubtless, with the way the saying was brought about. A party of young Pharisees—the old hacks had recently retired in confusion—had joined with some Herodians or Jewish nationalists to put to Jesus a catch question to ensnare Him. "Master," said they with feigned earnestness, "we know that Thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest Thou for any man, for Thou regardest not the person of men. Tell us, therefore: What thinkest Thou? Is it lawful to pay this distasteful Roman poll tax or no?"

If He had answered "Yes" He would have been at once discredited as the Messiah—King of Israel. If "no" it would have been treason and rebellion against Rome. So instead of falling into the trap set for Him, with a complete, a divine grasp of the whole situation, He declares a principle which is the key to this whole complexity in life wherever it may possibly occur. "Why tempst Me, ye hypocrites? Show Me the tribute money. Whose image is this stamped on your current coin? Caesar's. Very well. Then what is Caesar's give back to Caesar, and what is God's to God."

The impression it produced at the moment was profound. "When they had heard these words they marveled and left Him and went their way." He had lifted the whole controversy out of the immediate and passing circumstances into the region of largest and widest statesmanship, and all the centuries of human history that have rolled by since have not exhausted its wisdom.

"Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Not a great deal of time, I take it, needs to be spent in enforcing this behest. It marks the sanity, the wholesomeness of Christ's religion. It is no star-gazing cult. The charge against it of inveterate other worldliness is a libel. Christianity has always taught man to do nobly, patiently, heroically his full duty to the State, to rulers, to society. We are part of a social system which has already taken shape. We are in debt to it in many ways. "We pass its coins freely; we enjoy its endowments." Its image and superscription are on us: We belong of right to our age; our era of civilization, our nation, State, city, community. All that is around us is but the providential setting and environment of our lives. It is never perfect. There is, and for a great while to come is likely to be a vast deal that is faulty about it. But we have no charter from Christ to be hopelessly sour in our attributes toward it. We are to trust, you and I, the upward growth, the slow and painful evolution of human civilization. We are to believe that at the heart of the movement there are deep-hidden, interior principles which, in co-operation with those special and powerful incentives which God brings to bear from above, are steadily bringing the kingdom of Caesar to some better fulfillment of itself. So then, even when we see things in the nation, the municipality, the neighborhood, go wrong; even when we see tyranny and corruption and abuses, we are not permitted to turn away in despair and disgust. We have no right to stand aloof as if our hands would be contaminated by any contact with it. Our duty is to go bravely in and try to discharge our duty to the civil and secular powers, respecting the moral worth of the things of Caesar, and confidently trusting truth and God and humanity for the dawning of the brighter day. We are set as Christians not to build a dazzling visible church of God upon the ruins of the dynasties and governments of earth, as was dreamed by the medieval popes and doctors. No, but rather is our book to infuse into organized human society the healthful spirit of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and meanwhile, as Christ's words here clearly teach us, to keep the two spheres distinct.

And on the same principle precisely I think our Lord would have us deal with entire honesty with the facts of science. To presume to use religious authority to deny the ascertained and verified conclusions of a genuine science—as was done, for instance, in the case of Galileo, and has often been urged since, is to break Christ's command. Natural science must proceed along its own distinct and separate lines. It cannot go out of its sphere to teach the world religion. Its function is to search out and interpret material facts. But in its own proper sphere we must respect it. We owe it the tribute of our sincerity. We must render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and there will be no sort of peril to us if we are at pains at the same time to "render to God the things that are God's."

But is it in the point that I have been urging that most men fail nowadays? Is it here that we need to throw our emphasis on this "Render to Caesar?" Are there not certain forces in the realm of Caesar which of themselves exact the payment of what is due there? Does not this tribute get itself paid in as do the State taxes by a sort of self-acting process, so that in a rough way it has to be forthcoming? Is not the real trouble now that we are in so many cases surrendering to Caesar more and more of the things which belong to God?

"It towers over us," some one has said, "this world movement of modern civilization, with its immense volume and weight of human interests, human growths, human skill and art and industry. It makes itself more and more felt as the one overpowering, ruling fact. It fills the scene. Where is there any room for the things of God? Where can the spirit move and breathe? Where has the soul fled?" Because of the pressure upon their lives of the world of Caesar, because of the strong currents that sweep them along, soul and body, our debts to God too often go unpaid.

You know how it is without my attempting to describe it in detail. Industry, with its iron necessities, grips a man; he flings himself with good American pluck and purpose into the thing before him, and by and by the very headway of success, the very stress of competition, is found to be using up all his strength. Soon his prayers get thinner and poorer; he has scarce time for them and feels less and less need for them. When his days and nights at the office are through with, he recuperates his tired energies at the club, where he can still with the waning nerve power talk over the course of the market—or else he goes out of town to get the relaxation which will enable him to keep his place in Caesar's kingdom.

He does not mean at first to renounce his obligation to God. For some time he pays it in the worthless currency of good intentions and good-humored apologies. By and by even these are omitted, and he and his friends begin to justify the dereliction to God on the score of the increasing claims of Caesar. This laxity on the part of men and women to-day in giving back to God the things that are God's is simply appalling in view of God's unrivalled gifts and blessings to us. If it be true that "to whom much is given of him shall much be required," and that judgment will ever begin at the house of God with the privileged, what is to be said when we all stand, as stand we shall, before the Son of Man? "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Christ Jesus does not block the way of our paying our just debt to Caesar, but He does warn us with the utmost plainness not to give Caesar everything.

If we allow "the huge mundane machine" to run over our souls, like some car of Juggernaut, crushing out our religious freedom and initiative, we shall be horribly flattened in our manhood, our sympathies, our ideals, our conceptions of life. The results may not appear fully for a while, but in the end there will be experienced an impoverishment, an atrophy, a sinister, maimed and crippled growth which will make us unfit for our citizenship in the higher kingdom here or there. St. Paul, in beginning his Epistle to the Romans—that is, to the people who then lived at the capital city of Caesar's realm—accounts in the following words for the sin and misery, the failure and decadence of heathendom: He tells them that "when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools. They changed His truth into a lie, and worshiped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed forever." It was an awful blunder. No greater could be made by any man or people. They made the world they lived in their god, their only god, and worshiped and served it with their whole hearts. They worshiped power, knowledge, pleasure, wealth, force, passion, art. They lived for these things until they fancied that these were the only things to live for. We know the result. As they rejected Him, so God rejected them. As a punishment He gave them over to moral corruption, to an abandoned mind, to a festering decadence. "And men crowded around and strove for place and food, and the strong beat down the weak, and the rich were gorged and the poor were sent empty away, and strife and cruelty filled the earth with violence." That was happening at the very moment Christ spoke these tremendous words: "Render to God the things which are God's." This is the sort of heathenism which exists everywhere on this earth where it is not persistently kept down by the spirit of Jesus Christ. "To God the things that are God's!" "To God the things that are God's!" Let that cry haunt you until it compels you to pay your debt. Have the courage to look on the one hand at what you are giving to the world represented by Caesar, and on the other at what you are actually giving to God. Is God missing His rights? Is your duty to Him threatened by the power and pomp of this massive earth? Ah! then be all the more careful that your debt to heaven is paid. By the blood of the Crucified, give back to God what really belongs to Him! Your soul, your heart, your convictions, your spiritual reality, your eternal being—all these to God, for they are His. Believe Him when He tells you that all else that we see and handle is but a shadow that passeth away. Aye, trust Him when He pledges you His help whenever you sincerely want to follow Him, and promises never to leave you to struggle on by yourself. Through Him who condescended to make His home in our hearts, who by His spirit "helpeth our infirmities," let us make such offering to God as yet we can. Give God, through Jesus Christ, your Saviour, first of all yourself. He will accept nothing in the stead of you. Do not clutch the portion of goods that falleth to you and try to have them all to yourself in some far country, where you shall never hear the Father's voice or see His face; but whatever you do have from Him, whether more or less, try to enjoy it as a child in your Father's house, under the constant benediction of His smile. In the face of this tremendous pressure of earth, which bears down so heavily upon every soul, resolve manfully that you will not yield; that the great and first commandment of Christ, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God,' shall be kept. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The Power of a True Life.

What I wanted, and what I have been endeavoring to ask for the poor African, has been the good offices of Christians, ever since Livingstone taught me during those four months I was with him. In 1878 I went to him as prejudiced as the bitterest atheist in London. I was there away from a worldly world. I saw this solitary old man there, and asked myself, "Why on earth does he stop here?"

For months after we met, I found myself listening to him and wondering at the old man and carrying out all that was said in the Bible. Little by little his sympathies for others became contagious. Mine was aroused. Seeing his piety, his gentleness, his zeal, his earnestness, and how quietly he went about his business, I was converted by him, although he had not tried to do it.—Henry M. Stanley.

The Need of God.

The thought of God, the sense of an immediate relation of the spirit of man to the Eternal and the Infinite, are easily displaced from men's minds by undue admiration for the achievements of a culture based on material progress, and supplying every need of human nature except the very deepest—the need of God.—J. Skinner.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 31.

Subject: Omri and Ahab, I Kings, xvi., 23-33—Golden Text, Prov. xiv., 34—Memory Verses, 30-33—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Introduction.—Omri and Ahab were both infamous Kings. Their wickedness knew no bounds. Of each it was said that he did evil in the sight of the Lord above "all that were before him." The kingdom of Israel continued only 254 years after the division of the kingdom, and during that time there were nineteen different Kings (not counting Tibni, Omri's rival), of nine different houses or dynasties. All of these Kings were ungodly and seven usurped the throne by bloodshed. Omri was the sixth King of Israel and the founder of the third dynasty. Ahab, the son and successor of Omri, fully established Baal worship. No King of the Jews has left a sadder record. Under him idolatry and wickedness became fearfully prevalent, the prohpets of God were slain and His worship forbidden.

Commentary.—I. The reign, character and death of Omri (vs. 23-28). 23. "Began Omri." No account is here taken of the four years he was contesting the kingdom with Tibni. From verse 15 we see that his reign must really have begun in the twenty-seventh year of Asa's reign; and comparing the two statements we conclude that four years later, at the death of Tibni, in the thirty-first year of Asa's reign, he began to reign alone. "Twelve years." This is supposed to include the whole time of his reign—four years with Tibni and eight years alone. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to the chronology here. "In Tirzah." He reigned six years in Tirzah and six in Samaria.

24. "The hill Samaria." The palace of Tirzah being in ruins. Omri, in selecting the site of his royal residence, was naturally influenced by considerations both of pleasure and advantage. In the centre of a wide amphitheatre of mountains, about six miles from Schechem, rises an oblong hill with steep, yet accessible sides, and a long flat top extending east and west, and rising 500 or 600 feet above the valley. What Omri probably built as a mere palatial residence, became the capital of the kingdom instead of Shechem. The choice of Omri was admirable in selecting a position which combined strength, beauty and fertility. "Shemer." The Hebrew form of Shomer, from whence the hill was called Shomeron or Samaria. "Two talents." About $3320. This was a large sum.

25. "Evil. . . Worse than all." He was worse than the wicked Kings who had reigned before him. "He went farther than they had gone in establishing iniquity by law, and forcing his subjects to comply with him in it; for we read in Micah 6:16 of the 'statutes of Omri,' the keeping of which made Israel a desolation." We cannot doubt that these statutes of Omri were measures adopted for the more completely isolating the people from the house of the Lord at Jerusalem and of perpetuating—perhaps increasing—their idolatrous practices. 26. "Made Israel to sin." Note the power of a wicked life: 1. It is the more dangerous when associated with material prosperity (v. 24). 2. It transforms a King into a tyrant (vs. 25, 26). 3. It is the less excusable in a man of valor and capacity (v. 27). 4. It entails suffering and woe on succeeding generations. 27. "And his might." It appears that he stood well in the army, for it was in camp that he was elected to the throne, yet in his relation to Jehovah he stood worse than any of his predecessors and was farthest from God. A man may be skilful and useful to himself and others in all material and worldly things, while in spiritual and divine things he works only mischief and destruction. What without religion is so-called civilization? 28. "Omri slept." He died a natural death.

II. The reign and character of Ahab (vs. 29-33). 29. "Year of Asa." Asa saw six Kings of Israel buried. "Began Ahab." More particulars are recorded of Ahab than of any of the other Kings of Israel. 30. "Did evil . . . Above all." He even exceeded the iniquity of his wicked father. 31. "A light thing." He not only broke the second commandment by introducing false gods, but he broke the first also by bringing in heathen deities. The great sin of Ahab, which distinguished him from his predecessors, was his introduction of the worship of Baal, consequent upon his marriage with Jezebel, a name even more infamous than his own; and his formal establishment of this gross and palpable idolatry as the religion of the state. "Jezebel." One of the worst characters mentioned in the Scriptures. She used every effort to establish idolatry in Samaria and exterminate the worship of God. Prophet and people were compelled to hide from the storm of her wrath. Her influence was also powerfully felt in Judah. "Ethbaal." Jezebel's royal father was a priest of Baal and murdered his own brother, King Philetos. He was a fit parent of this woman. "Zidonians." This term was used among the Hebrews with much latitude. Josephus calls Ethbaal King of the Tyrians and Zidonians. It is probable that both Tyre and Zidon, with the adjacent towns, were often under one government. "Served Baal." The chief male god among the Phoenicians, as Ashtoreth was the female divinity. An unholy alliance would never be entered into if the soul were not first demoralized. The results show that mixed marriages are dangerous. A want of mutual religious convictions between the husband and wife is almost certain to impair the sacred relationship.

32. "Reared . . . Altar," etc. He built a temple and in it erected an altar where sacrifice might be offered to Baal. Splendid shrines were built, especially one of vast size in the capital, and the rites and ceremonies of the new cult were exhibited on a grand scale, with sensuous accompaniments of all kinds—music, statuary, procession of robed priests, victims, incense, bands of fanatics worked up to frenzy by religious excitement, and the like. Astarte's emblems were erected, and license was given, under cover of her worship, to th grossest licentious excesses. 33. "Made a grove."—The Asherah.—R. V. This was an image to represent the female divinity, of which Baal was the male. "Did move." Ahab actually worshiped these heathen deities, and crushed out the true religion. We can be guilty of no greater sin than to reject God and the salvation He has provided through His Son. See John 3:19, 36. It is not the greatness of our sins which causes our condemnation, but the unbelieving rejection of the Saviour. When we reject Christ we have nothing of value left—help, happiness and hope are forever gone, and like a vessel without rudder or sail we drift toward the rocks of eternal destruction and despair.

Since 1871 France has had thirty ministers of war.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Water Sweeps Valley.

With the roar of Niagara, the new reservoir of the Citizens' Water Company, at Scottdale, burst at midnight, and more than 200,000,000 gallons of water rushed down the valley, sweeping all before it and inundating crops and wrecking buildings in its path. It was discovered about 9 o'clock that the dam was in danger of breaking, and messengers were hastily sent through the valley to warn the people of their peril. Hundreds of lives were thus saved, for a few hours later the whole valley was under water. The damage to the machinery and reservoir alone will amount to at least $50,000. When the torrent swept down the valley buildings were torn from their foundations and carried on the crest of the great wave like so many wash tubs. Crops valued at thousands of dollars were completely wiped out. Bridges wer carried away.

Two Murderers Hanged.

John Johnston and Frank Ousley, both colored, were hanged at Pittsburg for the murder of James Donnelly, a Herron Hill grocer, on the night of last New Year's Eve, in the presence of his daughter and aged father-in-law. The two negroes entered the store together and Johnston asked Miss Donnelly for a loaf of bread, while Ousley walked towards the money drawer. Miss Donnelly called to her father, who started towards Ousley and as he did so he was shot by Johnston, the bullet passing through his heart. Johnston confessed to committing four other murders about eight years ago in West Virginia and Georgia, the victims being tramp companions who had small sums of money.

Barns Leveled by Cyclone.

A cyclone swept through Buckingham Valley during a heavy electrical storm. Barns were leveled on farms of James Holland and Isaac Johnson, large trees were uprooted and a field of corn destroyed southwest of the village of Buckingham, while the rain fell in torrents. A big double barn on the farm of J. Cooper Dungan, in Northampton township, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed, with all the outbuildings, this season's crops of grain and hay and one calf, which it was found impossible to rescue. The loss is estimated at over $3000, partly covered by insurance.

Won't Pay Toll For Auto.

Martin Rudy and Morris Ressler, automobilists, of Lancaster, have taken a novel plan to test the right of turnpike companies to collect toll. When they reached a toll gate the gatekeeper refused to open the gate unless they paid toll. They declined to pay any toll, and with an ax they had in their vehicle battered down the gate. They were arrested for malicious mischief and will contest the case in court.

Boy's Life Saved by a Hat Band.

While returning from Bush Valley with several boy companions, Forester Yarnell stepped on a broken glass bottle, severing two arteries in his foot. He was fast bleeding to death when Jeremiah Snyder ripped the band from his hat, and, twisting the ribbon tightly about Yarnall's ankle, stopped the flow of blood. The wounded boy was carried a mile to his home, where a physician attended him.

Reduce Train Crews.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials at Sunbury received an order to do away with all the middle brakemen on freight trains. This takes a man off every crew. On the Sunbury and Susquehanna divisions a number of men will have to be suspended. The brakemen suspended, who are the oldest in service, will do extra work, and a number of men on the extra list will lose their positions.

Child Gave Life For Doll.

Martha, the eight-year-old daughter of H. I. Simcox, of Youngdale, was so badly burned that she died. She was building a fire in an out-kitchen, and poured kerosene on the kindling. Her mother saw her dart across the lot toward the home of a neighbor with her clothing aflame. The child was lugging in her arms her favorite doll, having run back into the house to get it. The house was destroyed.

Fell From Train to Death.

David Johnson, a young colored man twenty-three years of age, of Purdy Court, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was found mangled and bleeding from numerous wounds, between the tracks of the elevated railroad at Chester. He was taken to the hospital, where he died. It is believed that he was riding on a fast train and fell off in going around a sharp curve.

Bolt Kills Her at Attic Window.

During a storm near Fort Louden lightning killed Mrs. John A. Ryder, aged sixty, wife of one of the wealthiest farmers in Southern Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ryder had gone to the attic of her home to close the windows when a bolt struck the chimney, shattered the brick work and killed the woman.

Pulpit Orator in Shirt Sleeves.

Rev. I. H. Albright, pastor of Salem United Brethren Church, at Lebanon, who recently invited shirt waist men to attend the services, preached in his shirt sleeves, while the members of his congregation enjoyed solid comfort, the men being coatless and the women without hats.

United in Birth and Death.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis, of Shenandoah, lost their bright twin daughters, aged six years, inside of one day, Carrie died in the morning and Catharine in the evening. Both had complaints incident to childhood.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 17½	@ $	17¾
Firsts	16	@	17
Seconds	14½	@	15½
State dairy tubs, firsts	15	@	16
Imitation creamery	13	@	15
Factory, thirds to first	11	@	13¾
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	7½
Small	—	@	8
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	4¾
Part skims, common	—	@	2½
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	22	@	24
State and Penn	22	@	24
Western—Choice	19½	@	20½
Southern—Choice	17	@	18
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 85	@	2 90
Medium, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, choice	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice	2 85	@	2 90
White kidney	2 80	@	2 85
Yellow eye	2 55	@	2 60
Black turtle soup	2 80	@	2 85
Lima, Cal	—	@	2 47½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Common to good, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Pears, per bbl	1 50	@	4 50
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	8
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	12
Peaches, per basket	25	@	75
Plums, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Gooseberries, per qt	7	@	8
Muskmelons, per crate	50	@	1 50
Cherries, per basket	25	@	75
Raspberries, per qt	4	@	7
Currants, per qt	5	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	15
Spring chickens, per lb	18	@	19
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	10
Ducks, per pair	40	@	80
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	15
Broilers, Philadelphia	23	@	30
Fowls, Western, per lb	12	@	13½
Spring ducks, per lb	14	@	16
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	33	@	34
Good to prime, per lb	30	@	32
Common to fair	26	@	28
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	28	@	29
Good to prime, per lb	25	@	27
Common to fair	23	@	24
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	75	@	82½
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb.	62½	@	67½
Straw, long rye, new	95	@	1 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	75	@	1 50
Egg plant, per box	—	@	1 00
Squash, per crate	25	@	50
Peas, per bag	50	@	80
Peppers, per box	50	@	1 00
Lettuce, per bbl	25	@	75
Cabbages, per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, per basket	15	@	60
String beans, per basket	25	@	75
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	50	@	75
Kale, per bbl	40	@	60
Asparagus, per doz. b'ches	75	@	3 00
Lima beans, per crate	2 50	@	2 75
Onions, L. I., per bbl	—	@	3 00
Jersey, per basket	1 50	@	1 75
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	60
Green corn, per 100	50	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 85	@	5 10
Spring patents	5 00	@	5 45
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 09⅜
No. 2 red	—	@	1 08½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	54½
Oats, mixed	43	@	45
Clipped, white	47½	@	51
Rye, Western	—	@	70
Lard, city	—	@	6⅝
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	11½
Calves, city dressed	11	@	12½
Country dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 00	@	6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 25	@	6 40
Country dressed, per lb	7½	@	8½

TREASURY'S BALANCE LOW.

Only $29,549,606 in Washington—Decrease Due to Panama Payments.

Washington, D. C.—The cash belance in the United States Treasury has been reduced to a lower point than at any time for many years. It now stands at $150,859,848, although the balance available a little more than a year ago was nearly $240,000,000.

The cause of the decrease in the last few weeks is chiefly the payments on account of the purchase of the Panama canal property and rights on the Isthmus.

Of the balance of $150,859,848 now on hand, only $29,549,600 is actually in the treasury, the balance of $121,310,242 being in national bank depositories in various parts of the country. The federal deposits in the banks however, were reduced to a large extent by the withdrawals on account of the canal payments.

Secretaries of the treasury usually hold that the actual balance in the treasury proper should not be allowed to fall below $50,000,000, this being regarded as a safe working balance, but the amount is now short of that mark by more than $20,000,000.

It is probable that the cash balance will be further reduced during the next few weeks, for during the first nineteen days of July the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the current receipts by $18,636,342, or nearly $1,000,000 a day.

Our Fruit Exports.

Exports of fruits from the United States in the fiscal year 1904, it is stated, will exceed $20,000,000, against less than $3,000,000 in 1894, and less than $2,000,000 in 1884.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 31.

Topic.—An evening with Burma and Siam.—Isa. xxxv, 1-10.

China and India are two empires well known throughout the world. But between them, in the extreme southeast corner of Asia, is Indo-China, which is far less widely known. Siam occupies the central and larger part of this region, with Burma on the west and Cochin China on the east, including also the peninsula of Malay.

The people belong to the same family as the Chinese, having also some features of likeness to the natives of India. "They are a gentle, passive, rather weak race, given to dissimulation and very conceited, but they are reverential to the aged, especially to parents, are kind to their children, liberal in almsgiving, orderly and peaceable. They have quick but not very strong minds, and are said to be more receptive than the Chinese." The women have no limitations placed about them, as in most oriental countries. They may go about as they please, but they are considered so inferior to men that they are not educated. Polygamy exists, and divorces are easily obtained.

The climate is very genial and equable. The average temperature is 81 degrees. There are a rainy season and a dry season. Vegetable and animal life are abundant. "It claims to be the garden land of the world—the land of fruits and flowers and of never ending summer, with grand old trees overshadowing every hamlet, and plant life in fullest variety bursting on every side from the fertile soil. The water swarms with fish, and the air with insects, while all manner of tropical birds and beasts exist in teeming multitudes. Especially is Siam the land of elephants."

Siam is the stronghold of Buddhism. Though called a religion, yet it is not so, for it is atheistical, as it recognizes no God, in our sense of the word, and no soul. It teaches the doctrine of transmigration—the passage of life from one form to another until it at last reaches a state of unconscious existence, which is the Buddhist's heaven, Nirvana. The life produced by the Buddhist system is one of gross immorality and of spiritual darkness and despair.

Protestant missions were commenced in Siam by Ann Hazeltine Judson. She became interested in some Siamese at Rangun, where she then resided. She prepared a catechism in the Siamese language, translated the Burman catechism, a tract on Christianity and the gospel of Matthew into Siamese. But Siam even long after this was regarded simply as an avenue of approach into China. In 1828 direct Siamese work was begun by Dr. Carl Gutzlaff, then of the Netherland Missionary society. Others later entered the field, but today the Presbyterian church alone has missionaries in Siam. The darkness of Buddhism makes the light of Christianity imperative both to Siam and Burma. Let us "send the light" that they, too, may be won for Christ.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. iii, 15; Isa. ii, 1-4; lii, 7; Nah. i, 15; Ps. cxxxv, 15-21; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts xiii, 46-52; Rom. i, 18-25; x, 14, 15; Rev. xxii, 17.

From Faraway China.

Rev. George Warren Hinman, M. A., is making an enviable record as general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor for China. His home and headquarters are at Shanghai, and from this point he makes journeys into all quarters of the vast empire. A multitude of new societies attest his skill as an organizer. He has recently written and published a Christian Endeavor handbook in the Chinese tongue. To his indefatigable labors is due much of the foothold which Christian Endeavor is gaining in China.

REV. G. W. HINMAN.

With Foreign Flavor.

Germany is still the leading country of continental Europe in Christian Endeavor. The society has recently received legal standing there and is constantly reaching out into new territory. France has made decided and substantial progress, and Christian Endeavor is commended to French Protestantism.

The great impetus to the Christian Endeavor cause in South Africa has come from the return of the thousands of Boer prisoners of war from the prison camps in St. Helena, Ceylon, Bermuda and Portugal. There were many hundreds of Christian Endeavorers in those camps.

Raise the Standard.

Let Christian Endeavor raise the standard of loyalty to Christ and the church hold to its ideals of definite personal service and confession, welcome every expression of originality and enterprise in the application of the spirit of our movement in new plans and methods and stand for our inspiring interdenominational and international fellowship that in the past has been such a blessing to the young people of the world and that in the future mean so much to the universal church of Christ.—William Shaw, Treasurer United Society.

Christian Endeavor.

To strive in strength which Christ doth give,
And glorify Him ever;
To read His word with faith and prayer—
The heart, this, of Endeavor.
—John R. Clements.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

July 31: "Missions In Latin Countries."—Ps. lxxii, 10-17.—The Work In Italy.

"All nations shall call Him blessed."

The so called Latin countries are nominally Christian. The Roman Catholic church has for centuries been a dominating force in them. In many of them the moral condition of the people is deplorable in its degradation. Whether this is the result of the presence of that form of religion or exists in spite of it is a question which it is useless for us now to debate. The fact remains that these lands are as truly missionary ground as any under the sun.

Italy in Europe, Mexico, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and Porto Rico in America are the principal countries we have entered where the Latin races have settled. Nearly all of those in America were settled by the Spanish and still speak that language or some modification of it. The Philippines were also Spanish settled.

The work in Italy, after years of struggle, has been placed on a firm basis. Dr. Leroy M. Vernon was the founder of the mission. He labored under many disadvantages and discouragements both by reason of the difficulties natural to the work and because of indecision on the part of the home church and division in sentiment as to the plans to be pursued by those in authority.

Bishop Gilbert Haven was always a strong advocate of progressive measures in this field and did much to secure thorough foundation for it. Dr. William E. Burt, the present head of the work, has been conspicuously successful. By his efforts a fine set of buildings has been secured in Rome in a most advantageous location. The principal one is an ornament architecturally as well as completely fitted for our work. The favorable notice of the royal family has more than once been shown to our institutions. In many other important centers of influence the church has been established and has gathered members and opened schools.

Those who know this work most thoroughly recognize it as one of the most truly needed missions under the management of our church.

The work in Buenos Ayres is one of the older missions of our church, which was prosecuted with varying degrees of success for a term of years, but recently has entered upon broader and more vigorous growth. Dr. Reid's history of our missions will give all needed facts for the use of our leagues in preparing papers and addresses on this field.

The missions in Chile and other parts of the west coast owe their origin to the labors of Bishop William Taylor. They were begun with the idea of self support on the part of the missionaries, who were to teach school as well as preach. Many excellencies belonged to this plan, but its working revealed many weaknesses and fatal defects. After years of heroic work on the part of the missionaries and generous benefactions by the people at home, all this work has now been organized under the missionary board and is making good progress.

Mexico should have an evening for its presentation. The story is thrilling from the days of the founder, Dr. William Butler, to the last adventure of his son, Dr. John W. Butler, in a railroad wreck on his way to general conference.

Porto Rico and Dr. Charles W. Drees should have careful attention. He is the man for the place. Experience in Mexico and South America had fitted him the best of any man in the church to be founder of this mission.

The new book by Dr. Stuntz on our Philippine missions should be read in every league chapter.

The Chance of Pain.

There are no times in life when opportunity, the chance to be and to do, gathers so richly about the soul as when it has to suffer. Then everything depends on whether the man turns to the lower or the higher helps. If he resorts to mere expedients and tricks, the opportunity is lost. He comes out no richer or greater—nay, he comes out harder, poorer, smaller, for his pain. But if he turns to God the hour of suffering is the turning point of his life.—Phillips Brooks.

Unsaved.

I am not saved; spring's warmthful ray
Quickened the grain in fertile soil;
The harvest's long and generous day
Blessed bounteously the reaper's toil;
My thriftless hands have culled no sheaves;
My empty garner none receives—
I am not saved.

Argument Court.

At an adjourned session of argument court held on Monday of last week the following miscellaneous business was transacted:

Report of W. H. Trade, master, and Isaac Martz, William Oburn and W. C. Beatty, commissioners, in equity, in re Dr. W. M. Miller, guardian of children of Robert S. Cummins, deceased, vs. Rhoda Cummins et al. Confirmed and rule awarded on the heirs to accept or refuse real estate at valuation.

Rule awarded to show cause why appointment of Chas C. Brewster as committee of Mrs. Laura A. Park, of Springfield township, should not be revoked and Mrs. Jeanette Henry appointed.

Elsie Spangle, vs. William Spangle. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

In re S. W. Kimmel's use vs. John B. Moreland. Motion for judgment for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence.

Wm. B. Prim, Ralph Stroup and Chalmers Snyder discharged from jail.

In re Saml. I. Spyker et al. vs. Anna P. Scrambling. Inquisition under execution confirmed.

T. W. Myton appointed auditor to hear exceptions to account of Samuel I. Spyker, assignee of Huntingdon Journal Publishing Company.

Rule awarded to show cause why judgment of C. E. Foster vs. Chas C. Newingham should not be opened and defendant let into a defence.

Alexis Diemoz, of Broad Top City, naturalized.

In re Chas L. Fitzhugh, executor, etc., of Geo. K. Shoenberger, deceased, et al., vs. Geo. Noble Todd and wife, in equity, judgment entered for plaintiff pro confesso and J. Murray Alrica appointed master.

In re estate of Benjamin Jacob, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, H. L. Nicholson, trustee, directed to pay to H. T. Heinsling, guardian, certain funds in his hands.

Report of R. A. Orbison, auditor appointed to distribute balance in hands of J. R. Simpson, administrator of Mary A. Turbet, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Report of Chas C. Brewster, auditor appointed to distribute balance in hands of Sarah E. Long, administrator of John C. Long, late of Porter township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Citation awarded on administrators and heirs of Jacob Brodbeck, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, to show cause why specific performance of contract should not be decreed with William Brodbeck.

J. Oliver Wright appointed trustee under the will of John R. Gosnell, deceased.

W. B. Simpson appointed auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of W. T. Bell, executor of Mary Hampson, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased.

Exceptions to report of sale of real estate of Newton Madden, late of Springfield township, deceased, withdrawn and sale confirmed.

Report of K. A. Lovell, Esq., auditor appointed to hear testimony and state an account on all unsettled matters between persons interested in case of Jones & Tappan vs. Chas. H. Scott, confirmed nisi.

Deed of E. E. Enyeart, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, to William T. Berkstresser for tract of land in Shirley township, late the property of Daniel Berkstresser, deceased, acknowledged in open court.

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1904.

McConnellst'n	June 2	Hawns	July 2
Union Church	" 3	Orbisonia	" 5
Mill Creek	" 4	Maddens	" 6
Shade Gap	" 6	Three Springs	" 7
Richvale	" 8	Saltillo	" 8
Rockhill	" 9	Cassville	" 11
Shirleysburg	" 13	Chestnut Grove	" 12
Entriken	" 15	Broad Top City	" 13
Marklesburg	" 17	Valley	" 14
Petersburg	" 22	Mapleton	" 16
Huntingdon	" 24	Moorsville	" 18
Alexandria	" 27	Saulsburg	" 19
Spruce Creek	" 28	McAlevy's Fort	" 20
Warriorsmark	" 29	Cornpr'p't's Mills	" 21
Franklinville	" 30	Centre Union	" 22
Shaversville	July 1	Mount Union	" 23

We shall be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination. Let the Board be present.

It will be to the advantage of teachers if they enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsibe persons, and teachers from other counties will be requested to present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We do not care to license, to teach, those who are too young, and we prefer to have no teachers under eighteen years of age, however, we will not refuse to examine those younger.

Those considered worthy of professional certificates will be granted such upon a special examination in physical geography, literature, and history and principles of pedagogy. Scholarship alone does not entitle one to a professional certificate, although scholarship is an essential requisite.

J. G. DELL,
County Superintendent.

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EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thursday, August 4 and 18, and September 1 are the remaining dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1904 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., reaching Philadelphia at 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.35 P. M. A stop will be made for luncheon *en route*. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for New Jersey points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf. Passengers for Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City Md., will use regular trains the follwing day from Broad Street Station.

A stop-over within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pull. Cars in connect'n with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves
Altoona	$8 00	$10 00	12.35
Bellwood	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mount Union	6 75	8 75	a1.44
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	8 00	2.20
Philadelphia, Ar	.....	.....	6.25
Atlantic City, "	.....	.....	8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City* on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agent or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. 7-27-2t

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other remedies failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Wright & Dell's store.

REDUCED RATES TO TORONTO.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad Account Friends' General Conference.

On account of the Friends' General Conference to be held at Toronto, Ont., August 10, to 19, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Toronto and return from all stations on its lines, on August 9, 10, and 11, at reduced rates. Tickets will be good to return until August 31, inclusive. 7-27-2t

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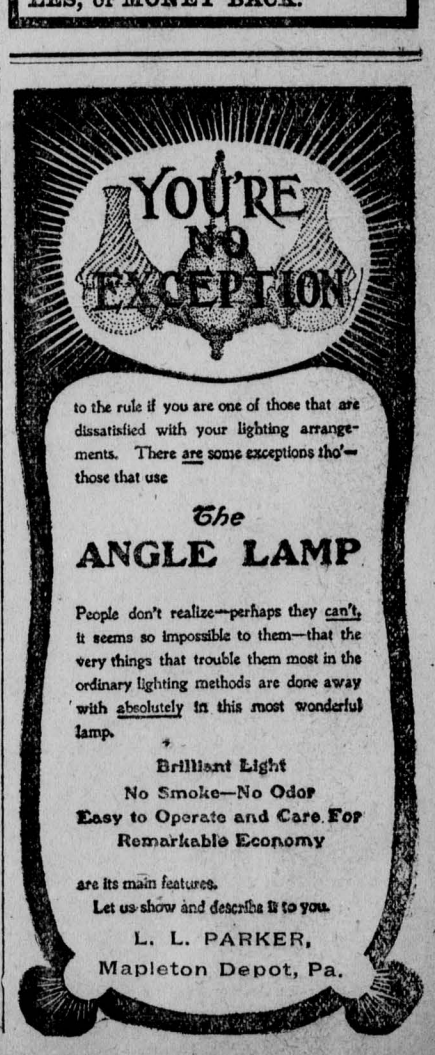

to the rule if you are one of those that are dissatisfied with your lighting arrangements. There are some exceptions tho'—those that use

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